The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2706. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Great Douglas Demonstration in New-York.

The Union Represented at the Cooper Institute

Speeches of Hon. Francis B. Cutting, Hon. Messrs. Richardson and Logan of Illinois, Hon. Mr. Waterson and Ex-Gov. Foote of Tennessee, Hon. C. C. Marshal of Kentucky, Judge Larrabee of Wisconsin, Thomas C. Field, and others.

Decided and Emphatic Pronunciamento of the Northern Democracy for the Little Giant.

RESOLUTIONS, LETTERS, &c.

Serenade to the Speakers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The friends of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and those desiring his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention soon to meet at Baltimore, congregated in large numbers in and about Cooper Institute last evening, in response to the following call:

The Union now and forever. The Democracy of New-York in council. The people for Douglas. The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, in favor of sustaining the action of our delegation at the Charleston Convention, in casting the vote of the Empire State for Stephen A. Douglas, as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street, on Tuesday evening, May 22, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. The following distinguished Democrats will address the meeting: Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina; Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina; Hon. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana; Hon. John Logan, of Illinois; Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas; Hon Albert Rust, of Arkansas; Hon. E. C. Marshall, of Kentucky; Hon James Kavanagh, of Minnesota; Hon. John McKeon, Hon. Sandford E. Church, Hon. A. J. Parker, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Gov. Rodman M. Price, Hon. F. Spinola, Col. M. Doheny, Hon. Ellis B. Schnabel, of Pennsylvania; Hon. H. M. Waterson, of Tennessee; and Thomas C. Fields.

A. V. STOUT, Chairman.

John J. Bradley, Secretary.

Some time before the hour or the commencement of the proceedings, there was a large gathering in front of the Institute, where an excellent band performed national and patriotic airs; and as soon as it was dark, bonfires were lighted, and the people poured into the large hall, which was soon filled to overflowing, and those who could not enter organized meetings outside. Inside, the front and rear of the platform was decorated with American flags and inscriptions. In front of the platform, and immediately over the speaker's desk, was the inscription:

For President—Stephen A. Douglas.

On the right of the speaker there was suspended the motto:

"The Constitution and the Union."

While on his left hung a banner with the following:

"The People's Choice.'

When the time had arrived, John S. Stedmans went forward upon the platform, and said he had been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to nominate Francis B. Cutting, Esq., for President of the meeting. The nomination was received with applause, and he was chosen unanimously.

George W. Lane, Esq., then nominated the Vice-Presidents, and they were accepted unanimously, as were the Secretaries nominated by R. B. Connolly, Esq. The organization then stood as follows:

President—Hon. F. B. CUTTING.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

George Bancroft, John f. Soutter, Augustus A. Conover, Peter B. Sweeney, Edward C. West, A. V. Stout, Hawley D. Clapp, Richard F. Carman, August Belmont, John E. Devlin, George Douglas, William A. Turnure, Wilson G. Hunt, A. E. Tilton, Charles A. Secor, Prosper M. Wetmore, William C. Wetmore, John H. Anthon, John Murphy, D. Winkins, John S. Giles, John Clancy, Owen Rinney, John Brown, David Barry, Hon Bernard Kelly, Hon. Andrew Smith, Christopher Karl, Daniel Gillespie, Thos. B. Tappan, James A Connolly, Hon. William Harris, Patrick McElroy, Moses Taylor, James R. Smith, Henry G Stebbins, Charles J. Lowrey, A. McCue, Charles A. Heckaner, A. M. Wood, Schuyler Livingston, James Monroe, Robert L. Cutting, Edward Haight, Edward P. Kohly, John Jacob Astor, Jr., John Lord, Charles W. Baker, James Lynch, George W. McLean, George W. Platt, R. B. Milliken, John J Bradley, John Y. Savage, Jr., Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Thomas W. Adams, Hugh Smith, John Van Tine, F. J. A. Boole, James J. Burnett, J. A McMaster, Peter Y. Cutler, John Vance, James M Sweeney, Peter Mitchell, Michael Tuomey, Joseph W. Corlies, Jr., John T. Hoffman, James Irving, Bryan M. Cahill, M. V. B. Lawson, John R Briggs, P. McEvoy, Henry D Townsend, Henry P. West, John H. McCunn, James L. Miller, Joseph Fickler, John Dowling, Joseph Cornell, John Kerr, John L. Brown, Samuel Jones, Bryan Laurence, Chas. G. Cornell, Thomas Jones, Jr., John G. Freedman, Hon. William J. Peck, Peter Monaghan, Luke F. Cozzens, Hon. Francis B. Spinola, John Flanly, Maj. S. R Pinckney, John R. Feeney, J. O Neill, Thos. K. Downing, Robert W. Lowber, Timothy Townsend, Charles M. Brine, Richard Murphy, Forbes Holland, Sigismund Hyman, Tho. Irwin, Daniel Moran, E. C. McConnell, William Wilson, Hon. J. McLeod Murphy, Stewart C. Marsh, Jr., Robert Barclay, Jas. McGowan, Anthony Lugro, Fr. Worch, Thos. McSpedon, Nicholas Fisher, Robert McGinness, Thos. Dunlap, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. Augustus Page, Peter Weirich, Hon. John McKeon, Alexander Ward, Hon. Smith Ely, Wm. H. Bradford, F. B. O'Keefe, Hon. Thos A. Gardener, John Callaghan, A S. Vosburg, David Wood, Thomas Pierson, Thos. C. Fields, Hon. Thos. Kivlen, Abram R. Lawrence, Jr., Jacob B. Wood, David A. Fowler, Henry Dreher, Gilbert M Platt, Cornelius W. Campbell, Hon. W. C. Gover, John Houghtalin, Gustave Lewek, Ambrose L. Pinney, J. Q. Osborn, Stephen O Hara, Michael Howard, F. O Fowler, Richard French, Wm. H. Arthur, Wm. A. Woodhall, John Keanney, Lycurgus Edgerton, J. Daggett Hunt, A. Mataran, Ezra R. Dibble, Thomas Lawrence, Matthew S. Smith, Andrew Leary, Thomas Munroe, John Cassidy, John B. Leverich, James Conlan, William Piggott, John J. Hoff, Henry Murray, James Leary, Aaron B. Rollins, John Brougham, John T. Henry, Raphael Weil, Hon William Walsh, Morgan Jones, Jessee A. Marshall, James Saxton, G. Maurer, John B. Miller, Anthony Miller, Jas. Mahony, Richard Squires, Robert T. Woodward, Charles J. Dougherty, H. Schewermann, Joseph Russell, William M. Pullis, Thomas Byrnes, William N Brown, Rufus E. Crane, John H. Whetmore, John Hogan, James Doyle, John Ryan, A. J. Garvey, Patrick Burke, Jas Bolton, Jas. Cavanagh, Jas. Fitzpatrick, C S. Newell, Patk. Duffy, Henry C. Woolley, James E. Brush, Augustus J. Browne, James Conlan, Otto Sackersdorf, John P. Howard, George H. Brodhead, Thomas Farran, Samuel J. Anderson, Russel Clarke, John Kettleman, James J. Reilly, Terrence Farley, John Donovan, John T. Martin, Joseph H. Buckley, M Kalbfliesch, N. G Geraty, Dr. W. Schirmer, Alexander H Morton, John W Ritch, Hon. Geo. G. Barnard, Cowan, Hon P. Maloney, Wm. B. Astor, L. R. Jerome, Joseph G. Mills, E. G. Niele, Richard J. Lalor, Joseph Hoffman, H. Ahrens, Dr. Vonnegal, Wm. R. Travers, James M. McLean, Norman McLeod, Joseph Shannon, Pierre C. Kane, Robert Gregory, James Connolly, Frederick Meyers, James Murphy, William L. Cole, Samuel R. Barger, John Eagan, Hon. William C. Rhodes, P. McCormack, Hon. Michael Connolly, William A. Kobbe, Hon. Theodore E. Voorhies, Henry Regan, F L. Vultee, H Crombie, Wm. S Whitney, *Sunday Mercury*; Wm Cauldwell, *Sunday Mercury*; James Collins, Thos. Davis, B Lawrence, John Radway, Jr., E. M. Lacom, Geo. V. Hecker, C. Edwin Smith, Wm E. Robinson.

SECRETARIES.

Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Theodore M. Squires, Edward L. Corlies, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Adam LAlburn, James R. Smith, John Nicholt, William Dunham, William Roach, John E. McMenomy, Philip Furlong, George H. Clark, William Cook, George J. Brown, Francis Clark, Thomas A. Dunn, Charles Heath, D. W Buckley, Nicholas Judge, Patrick Delany, R. B. Nooney, Patrick Carroll, Oscar H. Bogart, Francis Coan, Jacob Bennett, James J. Gumbleton, Albert Gallatin Wallace, P. Lynch, James Harris, James E. Kerrigan, T. Seebacher, Benjamin Ament, Arthur Woods, John Nesbit, Daniel Lalor, Victor Lecompte, Dennis Burnt, Lawrence Worrall, Alexander D. Renton, Isaac DuBois, James O'Neill, Walter L. Cassin, John Ellis, Thos Higginson, Jas M. Kinlass, Philip J. Brady, J. Monroe, E. B. Schaffer, Jacob Hof, C. B. Woodruff, W. A. Wilkinson, M. Lacour, Horatio P. Carr, Henry McCabe, William Bradley, M J. D. McGlynn, Francis McCabe, Michael Halpin, Frederick Jacobsen, Simeon Myers, John A. Tipper, Patrick Gallagher, John M. French, John J. Seeley, Matthew Betrick, Henry Murray, James G Lucas, John M. Tracy, Philip Armstrong, William P. McCormick, Lawrence Hill, Philip Kelly, James Reed, A. Mootry, John D. Kellogg, Thos. Walsh, L. Eberle, Valentine Benner, John M. Reynolds, Edward Murphy, M. McMahon, Michael Loogan, Geo. D. English, John Healy, W. C. Traphagan, Robert C. Hutchings, G. M. N. Baldwin, Henry J. Campbell, Alexander Mason, William Kane, James McKirlass, Philip J. Brady.

When the organization had been completed, and many of the officers had taken their seats upon the platform, the following resolutions were read by Mr. J. McMasters, and adopted amid great enthusiasm.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the delegates from the State of New-York to the Charleston Convention have well and truly responded to the trust committed to them, and to the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the State of New-York, in casting their vote, from first to last, for Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of the equal constitutional rights of all the States, the firm friend of the Union, and the bold and fearless foe of Abolitionism at the North, and of Sectionalism at the South.

Resolved, That "Democratic principles are unchangeable, when applied to the same subject matters;" that the Platform reënacted at Charleston, was reported at Cincinnati unanimously by the Committee representing every State in the Union, was voted for by every delegate in that Convention, accepted and construed by the nominees, indorsed by the entire Democracy of the Nation by the election of those nominees; and that we hail in it the reaffirmance of the old landmarks that have given success to the Democratic Party, and peace and prosperity to our whole country.

Resolved, That we recognize the announcement by Judge Douglas at Cincinnati, when Mr. Buchanan received the vote of the majority of that Convention, that this "entitled him to the nomination," as an example worthy of imitation, and calculated to give harmony and effect to Democratic action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, devoted to the national organization of the Democratic Party, sincerely regret that the late delegates of a few States in the Charleston Convention seceded from that body; and that we heartily approve of the resolution of the Virginia delegation, adopted by the Convention, whereby the Democracy of those States whose delegates seceded shall have an opportunity to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

Resolved, That as, in the language of Judge Douglas, "this is the Government of the white man," therefore all efforts to establish for negroes political equality or citizenship are alike in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and the manifest meaning of its framers.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas; in view of the action of the Charleston Convention cannot now be set aside without the implied abandonment thereby of the well-settled principle of the Democracy regarding non-intervention by Congress; and that, with him as our standard-bearer, we confidently pledge the State of New-York, that she will, next Fall, right herself in the old Democratic track, by casting her thirty-five votes for Stephen A. Douglas.

When Mr. McMasters, while reading the resolutions, came to pronounce the name of Stephen A. Douglas, the entire audience arose and gave three loud and hearty cheers, and they renewed them every time the name of the Senator was repeated.

After the resolutions had been adopted, the President, Mr. Cutting, spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Francis B. Cutting, Esq., the Chairman, who on coming forward was received with much enthusiasm, said:

Gentlemen: Before introducing to this meeting our distinguished friend and visitor, Col. Richardson, of Illinois—[Loud cheers]—I beg to say that, in my humble judgment, we have reached a conjuncture in the history of the political parties of this country, which calls upon every man, no matter how desirous he may be of retirement, to come forward, and for the present, at least, to take a part in the public affairs of the country. [Cheers.] Without a desire to detain you at all, gentlemen, I may, I trust, be permitted to say, that we need go back into the history of parties but a very short time within the recollection of man, to remember that the strength, and the muscle—["good, good," and applause]—that the strength and the muscle, and the dependence of the Democratic Party resided, and was in the Northern portion of this Union. [Loud cheers.] It is but a few years since, that it was upon the Democratic Party of the North that the duty rested, and the duty was fulfilled, to sustain the only national party, the only conservative party, and, at the same time, the only progressive one. [Applause.] We, at that time, met with a constant opposition from many States of the South. I need only to recall to your recollection some few of them for the purpose of bringing in review the history of the past. Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana, often Florida, and frequently others, stood in the way of the success and of the prosperity of the only national party that has ever existed in this country, and the only party that has sustained, and can sustain, the Constitution and the Union. [Loud cheers.] But today, and for some few years past, look at the picture, and see how everything has been reversed. Where is New-York, the former standard-bearer of the Democratic Party? Where is that brilliant star of the East, Maine, that always came brightly breaking the morning of the combat? Where is Connecticut, that stood by us when the greatest difficulties arose? Where are the other States at the North, that always could be counted upon? Why, passed into the hands of a sectional party, the disastrous fruits of whose government have been lately exhibited in the bloody raid of John Brown upon peaceful citizens—[loud applause]—upon peaceful and unprotected citizens of a friendly State. [Cheers.] The disastrous fruits of their government have been exhibited by the bitter animosities that have torn asunder the political and the social ties that formerly united and bound together the North and the South. What is it—what is it that has led to this prostration of the great party at the North? Why, gentlemen, it is that we take upon ourselves at the North to fight and contest this sectional and fanatical spirit of the day. We in these combats were decimated. We took upon ourselves the struggle of the fight. We resisted manfully, and continually, though not successfully, but we are alive to-day, nearly equal to them to-day, and ready to renew the contest. [Loud cheers.] Now, while we have been weakened in the support of these great Constitutional principles, the South, upon the other hand, has stood by and become strong, has become consolidated from one end to the other. [Applause.] You have, then, a strong South, capable of sustaining the Democratic cause with any respectable candidate. You have a Democratic North, struggling for existence, and requiring and needing aid,—the same aid that we formerly gave to our Southern brethren. When, gentlemen, an army has stood the whole of the battle, when their bloody corpses have encumbered their ranks, what does the wing that has been out of the combat do—weaken them still more or strengthen them? Do they give them aid, comfort and assistance? And we call upon the South now to give us for a leader and standard-bearer a man of the masses,—a man of the people. ["Good, good," and loud cheers.] We are ready to march into the contest. We are ready to achieve a triumph, and we ask for nothing else but that we should be aided by the placing of our standard in the hands of the man of our choice. [Applause.] Now, I ask, where is the man of magnanimity at the South who knows how strong they are, and how weak we are? I want to know where is the man of magnanimity at the South who will refuse to give us the leader that we ask in the impending contest. [Cheers.] I know that there are many eminent men all over the country, but is there one of them who has excited any enthusiasm, comparatively speaking, in the minds and the breasts of the masses, compared with the enthusiasm which has been excited by the name, the acts, the principles, and the conduct of Stephen A. Douglas? [Tremendous cheers.] Now, gentlemen, men at the North, men at the South, men at the East, and men at the West know, or ought to know, that there is but one party that can maintain the Constitution and the Union, because the Republican Party, which proceeds simply upon the Slavery issue, must necessarily be, from that circumstance, a mere sectional party—sectional because there is only one part of the country that dispenses with slave labor, while the other employs it. Now, a sectional party is, of course, the antagonistic principle of a national party, which assumes men in all parts of the Union concurring in similarity of views upon all great public questions, constitutional or otherwise. And there can be therefore in the one case a purely sectional party as contradistinguished from a national party. And is the South at this conjuncture, where events point to a triumph,—is the South to prevent it by saying, that we shall not have as our leader the man who has been the leader among them for the last ten or fifteen years? Is the South to refuse so small a matter as that? Who is there that they present, that we can adopt as a leader, and successfully carry the States at the North? (A voice "Wise."—Hisses and applause). Who is there? Who have they named? Who are they able to bring as our standard bearer? No one! With Mr. Douglas, in my judgment, we can sweep the field. ["That's so," and loud cheers.] This is more especially so since the late act of the Republican Party, which has chilled the hearts and disappointed the hopes of the great masses of the Republican party—[hear, hear]—the founder of which party has been sacrificed at Chicago, on a notion, as they call it, of expediency. ["That is so," and "Hear, hear."] Shall Mr. Douglas be sacrificed upon any notion of that kind? [Shouts of "No, no."] Shall the Democratic party of the North be sacrificed at Baltimore by taking away from us the man under whose lead we can march to certain victory? ["No, no."] Now, as to the delegation from New-York—and I highly approve and applaud the act by which, by a majority of the votes, the entire 35 votes of the State of New-York were cast, first and last and throughout, for Stephen A. Douglas. [Cheers.] But the object of this meeting is not merely to applaud the past. It is to encourage, and animate them for the future, and to say to them, that when they return from the meeting at Baltimore in the month of June next, that the Democracy of the State of New-York, so far as we can speak for that Democracy, has always been a fair type of the sense of the interior,—to say to them, that the Democracy of the State of New York expect that the thirty-five votes of this State shall be continued to be cast for Stephen A. Douglas. [Loud applause.] I desire to say to them, if they will permit me, by way of caution and warning, that the intrigues and the ingenuity of men, having motives for their acts, are so inscrutable, so deep, so difficult to be traced and understood, that they must be upon their guard against those evil advisers, who, under the garb of friendship, will attempt to pour into their ears the "leorous distillment" of their own factious desires. They must guard against evil counsellors as they would guard against the wolf in the fleece of the sheep; and when they are told that if the seceders at Richmond should make a nomination that would in other respects be acceptable to the Democracy, and that for the sake of union and harmony they must take the candidate of the seceders, I wish them to know that any act of that kind would be looked upon by the Democracy of the State of New-York as a reward for those who deserted their place and left the Convention at the time and place where their duty was to be performed, and would be simply playing into the hands of a factious minority. [Applause.] I desire to give another caution, and my experience in times past. Although I have avoided public meetings and connection with political matters for several years, without any exception whatever until this emergency arose, I beg to give them another warning, or piece of advice, which would, perhaps, be a more appropriate term. We all have State pride, or ought to have it, and, if the enemies of Mr. Douglas, who have put in circulation rumors that there is a latent intention, a concealed and covert project on the part of some of the members of the New-York delegation, after exhausting their patriotism upon Mr. Douglas, to turn round, and say, "We cannot succeed; now take another man from the State of New-York, whom we will nominate"—I say that if misled, tempted, they shall give their sanction and color to these rumors, so dishonorable to them, that the Democratic Party of the State of New York will now, and forever henceforth, hold them responsible for their conduct. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, we mean one thing, and only one thing. We are in for Douglas. We are throughout for Douglas, first and last, beginning and ending with him. [Cheers.] We will listen to no compromise. We will listen to no other man. We take up no other Convention's man; but the South, if they wish a united and powerful Democratic Party, that will sustain the Constitution and sustain them, will give the people of the North that standard bearer under whom they can all rally, and under whom they can march to a certain victory and triumph. [Three cheers were here given for Douglas.] Gentleman, continued Mr. Cutting, I will now introduce to you my friend, a distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Col. Richardson.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. H. RICHARDSON, OF ILL.

Col. Richardson, when the applause which burst forth as he presented himself had in some degree subsided, said: Fellow-citizens—If it be asked why I, a stranger, or a citizen of another State, participate in your deliberations to-night, to that question I answer: Wherever Democratic principles are to be advanced, wherever the cords which bind this Union together are to be strengthened, I am ready to lend my voice and my aid. [Cheers.] There is so much in the history of the Democratic party in the past, there are so many triumphs, there is so much of glory and renown to the country, that it is strange in this hour, and at this day, that there exists a division in our ranks. Look back at the past history of our country. What is it that the Democratic party has not accomplished? Who gave you that territory that lies west of the Mississippi River, now fast springing into an empire? Who gave us Texas? Who gave us California? It was Democratic policy, under Democratic rule. Do you believe that any other policy would have made our country so great and so glorious? The Democratic party has advanced in progress and improvement, while the other parties have come upon the ground that we have left. They stand where we stood upon the measures of the tariff, the Bank, and things of that kind, years ago. They camp at the cold ashes of our fires, while we have marched before them.

Fellow-citizens, we are, however, upon the eve of another contest for the ascendancy—for the maintenance of Democratic principles. We have presented by our opponents two candidates, by two Conventions, already in the field. One party, which has held its Convention at Baltimore, has presented Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett. They are men of large experience; they are men who, if elevated to the places, would be able to conduct the Government and carry it out. I don't propose to-night to discuss them, their measures, their policy, or their merits. The Chicago Convention has presented Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin. [Cheers and hisses.] Mr. Lincoln is a neighbor of mine, and I propose to refer for a moment to his history, to his experience, and to his principles. In a speech made by a distinguished Senator from the State of Illinois, the other day, at the city of Washington, when speaking of the candidates, of Mr. Lincoln he said that in infancy he was carried from Kentucky to the State of Indiana, and then, with his axe upon his shoulder, had made his way into Illinois, and hewn his way to greatness. I expect that this is about as true of Mr. Lincoln as the other declarations they have made. He was certainly a most extraordinary infant if he carried his axe all the way from Indiana to Illinois. [Cheers and laughter.] What is there in the history of Mr. Lincoln—what has been his experience, that our opponents tell us that he is capable of assuming this mighty government, with all its vast interests? He has served five or six years in the Illinois Legislature—[Laughter]—and one term in Congress. What else has he done? What great measure did he advocate in Congress? [A Voice—He opposed the Mexican war.] Yes, fellow-citizens, when a citizen of his own State, under the gallant Scott, was pushing that little column into the valley of Mexico, and displaying a bravery, a strategy and a skill, such as the world never saw, he (Mr. Lincoln) was making speeches against his countrymen, and in favor of Mexico. [Hisses.] It retired him from the political arena, and the Whig Party refused to return him to Congress, for the Whig Party was not the Mexican Party. [Cheers.] His friends carry as his emblems (they are wigwams now) rails. They say that Mr. Lincoln is a great man for mauling rails. [Laughter.] Well, I don't know how that is, but one thing I do know, and that is that, in the contest between him and Stephen A. Douglas, he was well mauled. ["Good," and cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, what is there in his political opinions that commend him to your support? Does the Republican Party tell me that they overthrew Mr. Seward, a man of large experience, a man who had built up the Republican Party, who had stood by it in sunshine and in storm, who had never faltered in any matter, whether popular or unpopular—that they overthrew him because of his "irrepressible conflict" doctrines? How does Mr. Lincoln stand upon that question? The New-York *Herald* correctly characterized him the other day; he entertains all of Seward's views without being statesmen enough to carry them half way into operation. Do they tell me that they overthrew Mr. Seward because of his extreme views? Mr. Lincoln entertains the same views. Throughout the contest in the State of Illinois, when he supposed it would bear him to the Senate of the United States, he, coming from a Southern State, laid down and held to the same doctrines. In my intercourse with men I have found that that man was the worst Abolitionist who sold his slaves in the South, and went North; and that man who comes from the North to the South, and buys slaves, is the worst fire-eater. You have, then, in Mr. Lincoln, the very views which the conservative men in this country complain of in Mr. Seward. I always assume, fellow-citizens, in the discussion of this question, that this Government cannot be carried on by a sectional party. That the Government could not long endure if it could be carried on by such a party, is equally true. The great conservative element in this country—that great feeling which means to transmit this Government, with all its blessings, to our children, as we received it from our fathers, never will consent to commit it to a sectional party. Now, it is a little amusing to look at their Convention. They say they had representatives from Kentucky, from Texas, from Tennessee, from Maryland, and from Virginia. Well, if they had representatives from Texas up in the Chicago Convention, that Texas must have funny people. [Laughter.] They had some down at Charleston who were so far upon the other side that they said that their State would go out of the Union, unless we established Slavery everywhere. It seems that they have sent some to Chicago who say we must prohibit it everywhere; that they will break up the Government unless it is prohibited everywhere.

Mr. Lincoln says that it cannot endure half slave and half free—that "A house divided against itself cannot stand,"—and that the Government must fall. Our patriotic fathers believed, when they committed these questions to the several States to do as they pleased, that we might have a Government part slave and part free; that there was no necessary conflict between them. They committed all these questions, however, to the people of the several States. They said, in the formation of the Constitution, so far as Congress was concerned, "Hands off! Non-intervention!" [Cheers.] We are for non-intervention now. [Hisses and cheers.] Fellow citizens, I have a great many young friends here, fine speakers, and I want to give them a little chance. I will say one word more now—[Cries of "Go on;" "Go on."] I am not here to-night to discuss or elaborate this great question of non-intervention. I say to our Southern friends—to all of them—that is a question of honor, a question of obligation, a question of good faith. I mean to observe it on my part; I expect them to observe it on theirs. We agreed in Congress, in Convention, that we would remove all restrictions, and leave these questions not to be touched by Congress. We sealed the covenant, many of us with our blood, and our graves, in fulfillment of it, all along the political highway. Why was it that we repealed the Missouri Compromise line, prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30'? Why was it? It was that we might have perfect non-intervention. It was that Congress might not interfere. I know that a new dogma has sprung up lately, and is sought now, for the first time, to be engrafted upon the party; that is, that you are bound to protect Slavery. If it had been intimated, if any respectable gentleman in Congress, pending the Kansas and Nebraska bill, had said that this was the construction to be put upon it, that bill would never have been passed. [Hisses and applause.] Every man—I don't know a solitary exception—pending the question of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, that did not commit himself, by vote or by speech, for the doctrine as it was construed by Mr. Buchanan and by Mr. Breckinridge when they were nominated in 1856—that the people of the Territories should settle the question for themselves. [Hisses, cheers, and cries of "Good"] There was no Congressional interpretation, but there was another interpretation by the people. As soon as the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed, you saw Societies from the North sending their people immediately into the Territories; you saw them at the South doing the same thing. Why were they thus marshaling their forces upon these Territories? It was to get possession of the first Territorial Legislature, upon the one side to establish, and upon the other to prohibit Slavery. You have constructions reaching for ten or twelve, or fifteen years, all over, everywhere; everybody connected with the Democratic Party committed over and over again. Hence it is, my fellow-citizens, I have said a question of good faith, of obligation, of covenant, about which there has been no misunderstanding heretofore. Let us look at this thing; let us look at it frankly and candidly. I know that some of our people at the North say that there is no disunion feeling at the South. Tell that to some people; I don't believe it. [Laughter.] I don't know nor I don't care what the motives were that prompted the action at Charleston. I charge no man with improper motives; but I do know that some of those gentlemen who are trying to get into the Richmond Convention (and who will succeed) have been toiling for years to swing their portion of the country out of the Union. I allude to Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina. He is a bold man who proclaims his purposes openly. He was with those gentlemen who seceded from Charleston. I don't know what he was doing, but I believe he was silently counseling and advising with them, and some of them turned away from it when they saw that they were to be led by him. I desire to say that I have never coöperated with the Abolitionists, because I believed that the tendency of their actions was to destroy the country. [Applause.] I never will act with the Secessionists at the South, because I believe they would do the same thing. [Applause and hisses.]

Fellow citizens: If we mean to preserve this Government as our Fathers gave it to us, we have to overthrow the Abolitionists at the North and the Secessionists at the South. [Cheers.]

All well. I am panoplied for the war. They will find me battling upon that ground until the last. [Applause.] They are my enemies; I am theirs. [Renewed applause.] It may be that I may be vanquished; it may be that, for the time being, I may be overthrown. I will not be conquered, but I will rise and fight them again, for they must know that if they be successful this proud fabric erected to Liberty, this Government of ours, and institutions such as God never gave to man before, are gone and lost forever. [Cheers.] I have no prejudices against any section of this Union. The scenes of my childhood, the graves of my fathers, are in the Southern country. The graves of my children are in the Northern country. I am bound by bands of steel to both. [Cheers.] This, gentlemen, is all the patrimony that I received from my father; and, gentlemen, it is worth all, I believe, and may be the only one, I shall leave to my children. But, so help me God, whilst my energies last, I shall strike down any men who would attempt to destroy the Union! [Cheers.]

The last sentence was interrupted by a cry of "Three cheers for Seward," followed by shouts of "Put him out." It was found that the cry came from a lad who had thrust his head through an interstice in one of the gratings, and, as no further notice was taken of the intrusion, the meeting peaceably proceeded. In the meantime an enthusiastic countercheer was given for Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Richardson resumed. Fellow-citizens: I have trespassed too long on your time. ["Not at all."] I do not wish to crush out my young friends who are here. Here is my young friend Mr. Masterson, of Tennessee, and my young friend Mr. Marshall, and my young friend Mr. Foote, and others. Let me give way for them.

Mr. Richardson retired amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. Cutting (the Chairman)—Order, gentlemen. Before announcing the next speaker, I am requested to say that there are large assemblages of Democrats outside, who are not able to obtain an entrance into this building. They desire much to have some speakers to address them. If there are any gentlemen here who are willing to sacrifice themselves to that extent for the benefit of their fellow-citizens, it will do them much pleasure, and they will be very much obliged to you. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I beg to introduce to you, as the next speaker, Col. Waterson, of Tennessee. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. H. M. WATERSON, OF TENN.

Col. Waterson made his appearance amid repeated cheers.

Col. Waterson said:

Fellow Democrats of New-York—I profess to be an honest, patriotic man, with some experience in public affairs, and a pretty thorough knowledge of their present condition. I belong to that grand army of National Democrats in Tennessee who stand ready to resist sectionalism in every form. [Cheers.] We believe in our true friends in the North; we cannot help it. We never fail to do them every justice when the occasion demands it, [applause,] and we frown down all attempts, wherever or whenever made, to drive us from your alliance. [Renewed applause and cheers.] This lesson has been taught us by Andrew Jackson, [cheers;] and we have followed it with unbending fidelity. We rally round the Constitution and the Union, with all the fervor of intense affection and conviction. We know our rights thoroughly, and we go as far as "The Fathers" did for theirs, for their preservation. We ask nothing for nothing. We ask nothing that is not clearly right, and we subscribe to nothing that is clearly wrong. Ours is the motto of Davy Crocket "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." [Cheers.] The Tennessee Democracy are a practical people. They never mount a Rosinante, and set out on a crusade against wind-mills. If they were to undertake such a Quixotic expedition they might expect the ghost of Jackson to rise and rebuke them for their folly. [Cheers.] I know, fellow-citizens, precisely what I am talking about, and I mean what I say. Why, if there be anything in this wide world that I understand, it is the Democratic sentiment of Tennessee. Being a native of that gallant Commonwealth, and having taken for more than twenty years an active part in all the Presidential struggles and battles that have since been fought, I ought to be somewhat familiar with the position of my own party, the glorious old Democratic Party, on that ever-interesting topic, the subject of Slavery. [Laughter and cheers.] I well recollect what occurred in 1848, when what is known in history as Gen. Cass' letter to Mr. Nicholson, first made its appearance: The Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature rose up in a body and sent to him a communication, with a general statement, tendering to him their heartiest thanks for the discovery and promulgation of the only true doctrine regarding the subject of which he wrote, viz: the doctrine of the non-intervention by Congress with the slaves in the States, in the Territories, and in the District of Columbia. [Cheers.] Such were the views and the feelings of the party throughout the South, and, I may say, throughout the country. A little more than two years afterwards, in September, 1850, Congress passed the Compromise measures. The leading features, which affected the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico, were those of non-intervention. No man was then to be found in the United States to contradict that doctrine. [Cheers.] And thus we stood until the Baltimore Convention in 1852. It is needless to state that the members of that Convention, both for themselves and their constituents, unanimously resolved to stand by and uphold the principle of that non-intervention, as set forth in the platform of 1850. On those principles Gen. Pierce was put into the Presidential chair. [Applause.] Again, in 1856, our party planted itself on the same doctrine, and the result of the then struggle with Black Republicans was cheering to the heart of the nation. [Applause.] Then, the Tennessee Democrats rolled up a majority of 7,500 for the ticket, and I am sure that I do not misrepresent the fact when I assert that there will be no change there in the platform in this respect in 1860. [Cheers.] There, that old flag is still flying on which can be seen in large capitals, "Non-interference by Congress with Slavery in States or Territories, or in the District of Columbia." [Applause.] They (the Democracy of Tennessee) are willing to rest on this great principle, and desire no other specific to be applied by Congressional doctrines. [Cheers.] Oh, but look, they say, at what they call a slave-code in the Territories! Well, look at it. I have the same objections to it that an Irishman had to his horse. He said his horse had but two qualities: one was that he was very hard to catch, and the other was that he was not worth a d—n when he was catched. [Laughter and cheers.] In view of these knock down arguments I am slow to believe that certain Senators in Congress, who are urging certain caucus resolutions, have an eye singly to the prospects of the rights of the South, or to the protection of Slavery in the territories. If I were looking alone to these professed opinions, I can see no reason why I should not vote directly for the resolution of my gallant and noble friend, Senator Brown, of Mississippi. He tells them in vain that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas has already passed a law abolishing Slavery in that Territory, and it is time for Congress to take action on it. I remember the response given by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, on this very point a few days ago, when he was engaged in a discussion with Senator Clingman, of North Carolina. I have not had the most remote idea, said Senator Benjamin, that Kansas is going to be a Slave State. I would not give the toss of a copper to protect Slavery in Kansas as a Territory, and therefore I am not going to vote for it, and I have no doubt of it that those Senators indorsed that expression of opinion—I mean the Senators who get up the caucus resolutions, and have been laboring, in season and out of season, to make the South believe that their adoption by the Senate was the only thing that could save her from destruction. "I would not give a snap of my finger," exclaimed the Louisiana Senator, "for a thousand laws protecting Slavery in Kansas, whilst a Territory." And why? "Because," as he said, "Kansas is not going to be a Slave State." Then, Congressional protection to Slavery is to be extended to slave property only in Territories which are going to be Slave States. Pray when will it become necessary for Congress to pass a law for the protection of slave property in a Territory which is going to be a free State? ["Never."] I say "never;" and for this simple reason, that wherever it is for the interest of the community that Slavery shall go, there it will go, and the local authorities will protect it. It is a question which already has been, and always will be, settled by interest, by the everlasting dollar. [Cheers.] Your fathers and grandfathers found that they could hire labor cheaper than they could own it, and the result was that they sent their negroes down South and sold them—[laughter]—never forgetting, in a single instance, I dare say, to pocket the money. [Renewed laughter.] And they did precisely what I would have done under the same circumstances. It is my solemn belief that humanity, philanthropy, or whatever you may call such a feeling, had but little to do with the operation. The whole proceeding was based upon the principle, "There is one and there is the other—take this and give me that, and because it will benefit me to make the exchange." That was the beginning and end of the entire transaction. So it will be with Slavery in the Territories, if the people thereof are free to mould their domestic institutions in their own way. [Applause.] Hence, I quarrel with no man on account of his principles respecting the extent of the power of territorial legislatures, or respecting the question of Slavery. And I quarrel with no man because he has come to the conclusion that they have no power to exclude the institution, for wiser men and abler men than I profess to be are equally clear that they have. Whether they or I have taken the true view of the subject is a matter practically of but little importance—at least such is my opinion, and it may go for what it is worth. Fellow Democrats, I regret as much as any gentleman here possibly can the secession of Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention. I thought then, and I think now, that the stampede was wholly unjustifiable. In my judgment, it never would have taken place, if the leaders in the movement had gone there in the spirit of patriotism and true Democracy. But, unfortunately for the country, they set out with a determination to rule or ruin, and how could a row be avoided? I have been in the habit of believing that such men ought to be declared ineligible to a voice in a political convention. [Applause.] Most certainly they could not get into a council of the kind by my vote. They would have to pledge themselves solemnly to abide by the result or I would not confer with them. I never play upon any man the game of "heads I win and tails you lose." [Laughter and cheers.] And I will not allow it to be played upon me. Fellow Democrats, I do wonder if there be any gentleman in this vast assembly so superlatively verdant as to suppose that the "Charleston bolt" was founded on principle. No, my friends, it was personal in its latitude, longitude, diameter and circumference. Opposition to one man was the main-spring of the entire movement; and that man was the Little Giant of Illinois. [Tremendous applause.] Of this great Democratic leader I shall have a word to say before I close. It is known to my intimate friends—it is known to my friend Gen. Richardson, who has just taken his seat, that my first choice for the Presidency was another distinguished gentleman, with whom I have been on terms of cordial intimacy and friendship for a quarter of a century—I mean Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. I had seen him rise from the shop of a humble mechanic, and by dint of his talent, ability, integrity and Jacksonian will, ascending by regular gradations to a seat in the Senate of the United States. I knew that he was eminently qualified to fill the highest office within the gift of the American people. And I must be permitted to add that I would have rejoiced at his nomination by the Charleston Convention as our standard-bearer in the approaching struggle, but it is due to myself to say that I hardly expected, neither did his friends desire, for him the position indicated if it had to be obtained by merciless war on his Democratic rivals, or by unfair or improper means. [Applause.] No, no, my friends, far, very far from it. I know that he does not sympathize with those who have been permitting their personal animosities to distract and almost disrupt the party. I honor him for the feeling; it proves conclusively that I had not been mistaken in my estimate of his high sense of justice as a man, and of his far reaching wisdom as a statesman. Fellow-citizens, now I say to you frankly, too, that if Judge Douglas had been nominated by the Charleston Convention, I would have given him, not only a hearty, but an enthusiastic support. [Applause.] I will go further, and say with equal frankness that, according to my views of Democratic duty, when he received a majority of the votes of the Charleston Convention, he ought to have been nominated by acclamation. [Applause. A voice—"It is not too late yet."] Not by a jug-full. [Laughter.] I will go still further, and say that there is no Democrat in America who can present a more consistent record since his entrance into public life. [Applause.] He gave in his adhesion or his indorsement to the doctrine laid down by Gen. Cass in 1848, and right there he has been standing for twelve years, with heroic firmness. I had the pleasure of listening to his great speech during the past week in the Senate of the United States, and I could not but admire the gallantry of his bearing, and his triumphant vindication against all assailants. [Applause.] I would advise you, by all means, to read that masterly document. If the facts therein set forth do not dispel the fogs of prejudice that have been spread over the South, it will be because they are not permitted to penetrate the Southern mind. I have felt it my duty, as a truth-loving and fair-dealing Democrat, to proclaim this fact and these facts. Fellow citizens, one other word. I don't know, however, as it will be a mere opinion, whether it will be worth while for me to give one on matters which have not occurred. We will all see at Baltimore what we will see. [Laughter.] God grant that the body may so act as to save the country from the curse of Black Republicanism. [Applause.] Fellow-Democrats, in conclusion, permit me to say to you that the old enemy is in the field in two divisions—one commanded by Gen. Lincoln, and the other by Gen. Bell. There they are, girt with their armor, their plumes radiant, and the voice of patriotism cries out to us, let us prepare to meet them. Let us obey the summons and be ready for the conflict, so soon as the Baltimore Convention shall select for us a Commander-in-Chief. Fellow-citizens, let us forget past differences, prejudices and passions—let us cultivate the spirit of charity, conciliation and fraternity, and we shall see a powerful and indomitable army rally around the flag of our principles and our leader, and another overwhelming indorsement from the people of the Constitution, the Union and the laws, under their only guardian, the National Democratic Party. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY S. FOOTE, OF TENN.

The President then introduced Gov. Foote, of Tennessee, who was loudly applauded. He spoke as follows: **Mr. President and Gentlemen**: I am most decidedly of the opinion that it would be inexpedient for me to deliver anything like a regular address to you to-night. The interesting topics which have now been presented for your consideration have been most amply and most ably discussed, and there are gentlemen in reserve of high ability, well known to you, who are known to be popular favorites, as I understand, in this part of the world. But, called upon as I am, although exceedingly exhausted by a journey, that has just terminated, from my home, I come forward simply for a moment, for the purpose of testifying in the briefest, and, I trust, in the clearest manner, as to my own convictions of public duty at the present time, and as to what I deem the state of public sentiment at the present time in the South, and what is likely to be the state of public sentiment throughout the Southern portion of the Confederacy in the event of Judge Douglas' being nominated at Baltimore. [Applause.] Allow me to say that one great, interesting, wonderful topic has not been suggested, and yet it is one important to be considered in my judgment at the present moment, associated virtually as it is with the contest now about to commence for Presidential power; and therefore, inasmuch as I find I can do so conveniently, the few remarks I shall address to this audience will be devoted mainly to the consideration of this topic. The Union of these States is said to be in danger; and it is not lightly said, but most seriously asserted. That this Union is in danger I have long thought. Every safe statesman in America that I have heard say anything on this subject within the last twelve months has concurred in that emphatic declaration. Only about six months since I was in the City of Washington, and I had an interview of a truly interesting character with my personal friend Gen. Cass, in the progress of which he said deliberately to me that he was so well satisfied that this Union was in danger, that he painfully apprehended that, aged as he was and feeble as his physical health was, he should himself survive the Union. [Applause.] Must it not be in danger? Have we not heard of the nomination of a gentleman, who, whatever may be his moral qualities—whatever his intellectual power—is nominated upon a platform, not impliedly, but very clearly, intimating to the American people and to the world at large, that if he shall be triumphant, he is prepared as Chief Executive of this Nation to take the lead in having three several enactments adopted by the Congress of the United States, any one of which, no man who has thought upon this subject can doubt for a single moment by its adoption would sever the Union itself? And these are, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, to repeal or modify the Fugitive Slave Law and to exclude Slavery from the Territories of these United States. This Republican party is organized so that these shall be adopted. If Lincoln is elected they will be passed, and he will sign the bill. Now what is to be done in that case? Do you suppose Southern States will stay in the Confederacy? As a man who never has used the word "secession," I tell you now, with my hand to my heart, in the presence of God, if any one of these enactments should be adopted, it will be impossible to prevent the leaders of Secession from carrying at least four or five States out of the Union. [Applause.]

It has been asked, what do we want? And what do we want? Some gentlemen say we want protection, but I say to you that the Southern people are a practical people, and I will tell you what we want. We want such a platform as the Democratic Party have stood upon, and the platform which has been handed down by our forefathers; and such a Government as will faithfully and correspondingly produce National happiness, and also safety to the Union. That is the platform we want, and the one which we intend to abide by and which we never intend to change. [Cheers.] We intend, Mr. President, as I have said, to abide by that platform, and never to change it, no matter who asks and how the demand may be made. Why, Mr. President, certain noble Britons—our good ancestors—were once urged to alter the law—the Common Law of England—and they said "We will not alter the laws of England, we will stand by them." So, gentlemen, we will not alter the Democratic Platform. No, we will not alter it to gratify those gentlemen, who, if elected, would make the Democratic Party subsidiary to their own interests, and who would bring down ruin and defeat upon the whole Democratic Party of this country. [Cheers.] I will tell you also what we want. We want a man upon that Platform who understands it—who will prosecute it and who will identify himself with it, and who will give it sufficient support. We want a man of perception and one of earnestness; a man of integrity and a man of political experience. A man, also, who has fought a thousand battles and who has in all been brilliantly victorious. [Cheers.] Such a man is Douglas. [Cheers.] A man who, in my humble opinion, is one of the noblest at the present time—and I mean no disparagement to many of my friends, and one who, in my judgment, is one of the noblest men now serving the country—one who is now serving in the character and spirit of the immortal Jackson, and which has been proclaimed by him in language which cannot be well mistaken, that "the Union must be preserved." [Cheers.] We want that man and we want him for general purposes. We want Douglas because we know he is a progressive man and yet conservative. We know he would not raise any particular objection in an honest, proper, lawful manner, to the extension of this Union by giving us Cuba. [Loud cheers.] We know his opinion on the Monroe doctrine, and we know that he was the only man in the Senate of the United States who really knew the danger of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Yes, Mr. President, Judge Douglas was the only man who possessed the astuteness to discover the mischief in that treaty, and he was the man who had the manliness to protest against it at the moment of its ratification. [Cheers.] But, Sir, we men of the South want more. We don't want men that nobody knows. We want a man who, if the Republican Party introduce their enactment of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, excluding Slavery from the Territories of the Union—we want a man who will have the manliness and courage to veto such an act. Why, Mr. Lincoln would sign the bill, and by his act would abolish the free institutions of our country, and bring destruction on our Union. Therefore I say the Union must be preserved, and I beg of you honestly to consider this matter. The men of the South know this, as has been remarked here to-night—that Slavery will go where it is wanted in spite of all law and the world. Yes, Sir, it will go where it is needed in spite of law; it requires no protection, and we know that, and that it is idle to talk about it. But, Mr. President, we are aware; and I am sure you are aware it is true, that for some years past there has been a small party in this country, never democratic in sentiment, but who have been struggling for the past ten years to destroy the Union and disseminate the idea that the South can no longer remain in the Union. The honorable gentleman here alluded to the exertions of three Senators whom he stated he knew well, and whose names he could mention, to introduce a bill for the purpose of repealing all portions of the act for suppressing the Slave-trade which makes it piracy, and subject, upon conviction, to capital punishment. He could mention the names if necessary; but a better opportunity would occur, and he would explain his views more fully to the parties concerned. Those parties knew well if they intended to embrace the South in the scheme, that it would be full of mischief and evil to the country. Yes, Mr. President, if the Democratic Platform is changed, your party is gone. Were you to alter your Platform, your party is broken up. Alter your platform and Douglas cannot be elected. [Cheers.] One word more, and I am done. I say it is not true that Douglas is not as strong in the South as any other man. [Cheers.] Within the last four weeks I have been through Arkansas. I was on a professional tour, and as I am familiar with the people, had an opportunity of judging of the feeling of the majority, and I assure you, Mr. President, that the mass of the people of each State of Alabama and of Georgia, at the present time, are much more interested in Douglas than any one people in this Union. [Cheers.] And to give you an illustration. In one of the oldest cotton towns in the United States where I passed through, the people inquired of me whether I would address them in support of Douglas' views, as expressed in *Harper's Magazine*, and I said I would, and would make a few remarks. I spoke for two or three hours, [laughter,] explaining my views upon the subject—and what was the result? At a large meeting of the County a resolution was propounded, approving of Douglas, and approving of the doctrines set forth in the Douglas manifesto, and that resolution was adopted unanimously. [Loud cheers.] Yes, Mr. President, the feeling of the South is every moment increasing in favor of Douglas, and the party may safely nominate him upon the platform, for the South will aid you, and aid the Douglas Party. [Cheers.] Let me add, gentlemen, that I was rejoiced to hear the name of the man who headed the list of Vice-Presidents here to-night. I speak, of course, of the distinguished historian, George Bancroft. [Cheers.] I have heard with great pain what has been circulated throughout the country, that that eminent historian had apprehended the worst consequences from the pending discussion. Yes, Sir, that that Tullius Livius of the United States had apprehended such consequences from the controversy as to decline to continue his immortal history of his native land. He declined embalming in futurity those pictures of history which were read by Americans and foreigners with pride, and continuing his history, as he feared that the experiment of self-government in this country was now of doubtful solution by reason of events. I trust, however, the rumor is untrue, and that by the nomination of my illustrious friend Douglas, at Baltimore, [cheers,] the Democratic principle will save the Union and dissolve these doubts. [Loud cheers.] Yes, Sir, I trust our posterity will be permitted to enjoy the fruits and blessings of self-government, and of civil and religious liberty,—I hope, and firmly believe, forever. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. MR. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

Hon. Mr. Logan, member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, was next introduced by the Chairman, and received with hearty cheers. He felt, he said, that it was good to be there on that occasion. It was the first time for some months that he had had the opportunity of meeting with any number of Democrats who seemed to feel that the days of the old Democratic Party were not passed and gone. The sentiments which had been enunciated by the speakers were the true doctrines of the Democratic Party, have been so, were now, and he (the speaker) hoped to God they ever would be, indorsing as they did, the principles of the Cincinnati Platform, which were the principles on which the Government was founded, and on which it must be maintained, if it was to be maintained at all. Those principles were the same, in their main features, with those adopted by the Whig Party in their Convention in 1852, though in other matters there was a diversity between the parties,—but it was on the principles in which those two great parties had agreed in that canvass that the Democratic candidate had now to be elected. In that struggle the Northern States sustained Franklin Pierce; a portion of the Southern States sustained him, and he was elected. It was well understood then that the Democratic Party stood by the doctrine of non-intervention with Slavery in the States. In reference to this principle, it was not necessary to enter into discussion at this time, but only to allude thereto in order to show that the Democratic Party had adhered to it and had acted by it up to the election of Buchanan, in 1856. In the coming campaign there was a foreshadow of some trouble, and the meeting on the present occasion showed that the people were alive to the dangers which threatened our glorious Republic. There was no real danger, however, in this trouble. We had trouble in 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. There has ever been an element, in this country, productive of trouble, which, if it was allowed to predominate, it was said that government would be destroyed. The great element of destruction was in the Republican Party. If that were allowed to prevail, it would sever the country for all time to come. The secession element in the South was just as dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the Government as was the fanaticism of the Northern States. I have been, said the speaker, engaged in politics but for a very few years. I have been in contests where Abolitionism was in the ascendancy in all its hideous forms, but I have never seen, till recently, the fanaticism of certain portions of the Southern States. At Charleston I saw fanaticism in the extreme. When we met there we did not anticipate any difficulty in the nomination of candidates. It was understood that the Cincinnati Platform was enough for any Democrat to stand upon. We were successful on those principles in 1852 and in 1856, and on the same platform we thought we should have no difficulty to nominate a candidate for 1860 at Charleston. But there were certain men there, who desired a different platform, a platform that was of too much weight for any Northern Democrat. These men were led on by Mr. Yancey, who said it was better to be defeated on a principle which he regarded sound, than to succeed on a principle which was unsound as the Cincinnati platform was. He was asked, if by rejecting the Cincinnati platform, a Republican should be elected—what then? His reply was, "Then we will immediately dissolve the Union." In his letter to Mr. Slater we find language used to this effect, that "the plan organized by certain parties in the South must be carried out, so that they might plunge the Cotton States into revolution." Mr. Yancey led on the deluded men who followed him, and there was a regular mob organized in Charleston, by whom every man who was a Douglas man was hissed when he opened his mouth. This was done to make the Southerners think the people were all with them. But when the Southern secessionists withdrew from the Convention nobody was alarmed; all went on quietly, and he (the speaker) was proud to say that the backbone of the Northern people was there. He did not think that the fact of the Southern secessionists walking out of the Convention would leave their States unrepresented in the Convention to be held next month at Baltimore. Those States were already taking steps to send regular delegates to that nomination. He would say a few words about the Republican Party. He regarded it as he did that of Yancey and his followers, and considered it, equally with theirs, opposed to the institutions of this country. They had unfurled their banner to the breeze, and on it was inscribed the name of Abram Lincoln, of Illinois. Well, Abram Lincoln had the honor to encounter Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, and that encounter gave him all the prominence he ever had, and but for it he would not to-day have been before the people. It was said he had been a working man—that he had "made rails;" but was that a reason that he should be placed in the Presidential chair? If he had made rails, it was no disgrace to him; but unless brains were in his cranium, his capacity for making rails would not qualify him for the Presidency. Stephen Douglas also had been a working man—a *cabinet-maker*; and, said the speaker, I have one proposition to make to the friends of Mr. Lincoln, that when Mr. Douglas is nominated, each candidate shall be sent back to his original employment, Lincoln to

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Statistics of the Committee on Slavery—The Coming Debate—Reports of the Committee on Missions—An Annual Conference in the West.

From our Own Correspondent.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 21, 1860.

Until the engrossing question of the session is decided, the proceedings of the General Conference in relation to everything except Slavery will be as void of interest as they have been to-day.

To the tedious discussion of the reports of the Committee on Missions some of the delegates listened listlessly, but most of them, during its progress, were talking together, in little knots, about the Slavery question. The debate will probably be opened by the Conservatives on Wednesday. The Progressives declare that while they will not urge a discussion of the question, the merits of, and their views with regard to which are fully understood, yet they will interpose no objection to a full ventilation of the opinions on both sides, by which they deem that they can lose nothing. Those of them whom I have conversed with say that they are ready to vote or talk, and that they will leave it to their opponents to decide which shall be done first. The conservatives charge that the majority designs to circumscribe their measure of speaking within the limits of the fifteen minute rule. This on the other side is denied, and it is probable that that rule will be suspended so that the orators will have an opportunity to express themselves fully. The result will be a protracted discussion.

In the early part of to-day's session, at which Bishop MORRIS presided, Rev. E. THOMAS (California) addressed the Conference in support of a resolution submitted by the Committee on Missions, authorizing the Board of Bishops to constitute the Missions in Arizona and New-Mexico, and such as may be established in the countries adjacent, a Mission Annual Conference before the next session of the General Conference. Mr. THOMAS had traveled through the regions in question, and deemed it highly necessary that the proposed measure should be adopted.

Rev. W. H. GOODE, (Kansas,) said although it has been asserted in Committee that the passage of such a resolution gave the Bishops too much power in regard to the erection of Conferences, he thought that there was no danger in trusting to the discretion of the Bishops. More than that, it was the General Conference that created the Annual Conference, and it was only left to the Bishops to set the wheels in motion when, in their judgment, the proper time had come. He believed in the principle of the resolution, but he was not assured of the propriety of its application in the present instance.

Rev. D. W. CLARKE, (New-York,) and Rev. J. P. DURBIN, (Philadelphia,) spoke in behalf of the resolution. The latter said the organization in California had been effected at the instance of Bishop SIMPSON, who thought at the time that the country was soon to have a large population. He (Dr. DURBIN) had opposed it, because he was not sure of it. He now acknowledged his mistake. He was for giving the people of the Church, in the regions alluded to, the right of self-government.

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY, of East New-York, enlarged upon the importance of placing good men in the field, and desired that Arizona should be on the footing of a foreign mission. The resolution was adopted, and Rev. Dr. CURRY moved that the missions in the country referred to be governed as foreign missions until otherwise ordered. This was adopted.

A resolution from the same Committee, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, to reside in the West, called forth a lengthy debate.

Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, Erie, complimented Dr. DURBIN, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who had been the life and soul of it at the East, and said that just such a man was wanted to perform similar work in the West.

Rev. J. L. CRANE, Illinois, eulogized the East. The first spelling-book, the first clock he had ever seen, came from New-England. But, much as he loved the East, he loved the West better. Why we had to go to the West to get our Presidents now-a-days. The Democrats had tried to get one there, but hadn't quite succeeded; the Republicans had put forward a Western standard-bearer. Great was the West, and an Assistant Secretary to reside there was greatly needed.

After some further debate, Rev. G. B. DAVIDSON (Ind.) moved the previous question, and the resolution was carried—98 to 93.

The Committee on the German work reported in favor of the compilation of a new German Hymn Book; in favor of changing the boundaries of the Upper Iowa, Minnesota, Rock River, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska Conferences, as far as relates to the German work; in favor of erecting a German Annual Conference within the bounds of the Cincinnati Conference, where German Methodism started in this country. It has now 464 Ministers, and over 22,000 proselytes. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Bible Cause was presented by Rev. Dr. J. HOLDICH, of New-York. In it the changes that have taken place during the last four years in Europe, by which the dissemination of the Gospel has been facilitated, were alluded to, and resolutions were suggested expressing the obligations of the Church to the American Bible Society, for liberal grants to religious and benevolent societies at home and abroad. The report was adopted.

Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, of Erie, presented the following statistical appendix to the Report of the Committee on Slavery:

REPORT OF THE SEVERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCES ON THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE GENERAL RULE.

	Cincinnati. For.	Cincinnati. Agt.	Providence. For.	Providence. Agt.	Erie. For.	Erie. Agt.	For.	Agt.
Arkansas							1	13
Baltimore		149		149		149		
Black River			149					
California		54		56		56		
Cincinnati					133	10		
Delaware					94			
Detroit					72	18		
East Baltimore		156		148		156		
East Genesee			133					
East Maine	42	1	44	2	45	2		
Erie					151			
Genesee								
Illinois	2	103		121	24	115		
Indiana					83	4		
Iowa			62	29	60	84		
Kansas & Nebraska							31	9
Kentucky		16		16		16		
Maine	116	7	122	1	122	1		
Michigan			77	8				
Minnesota			55					
Missouri		42		42		42		
Newark		98		105			87	68
New-England								
New-Hampshire					76	2		
New-Jersey		75		75		72		
New-York East			67	79				
North Indiana					73	2		
North Ohio					110	8		
N. W. Indiana			70	6				
Ohio					74	21		
Oneida			108					
Oregon	2	40	4	40				
Peoria					57	33		
Philadelphia	17	165	12	170	8	169		
Pittsburgh	48	100	13	127	48	91		
Providence			89					
Rock River					94	3		
S. E. Indiana					56	44		
S. Illinois		80		82		80		
Troy			116	2				
Vermont					46			
Upper Iowa					87	1		
W. Virginia		74		73		72		
W. Wisconsin					66	1		
Wisconsin			106	1	102	1		
Wyoming					80	2		
Total	319	1212	1242	1329	1795	1416		

There were *against a change*, from 32 Conferences, 137 memorials, and 3,999 memorialists and 39 Quarterly Conferences.

For Extirpation—33 Conferences, 811 memorials from 45,857 memorialists and 49 Quarterly Conferences.

It was directed that the document be printed, and the delegates were dismissed with a benediction by Bishop MORRIS.

The Reception of the Japanese.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, in to-day's paper, who proposes to entertain the Japanese Ambassadors with a dramatic performance, does not seem to have read Consul-General HARRIS' letters. Mr. H. states that the stage in Japan is patronized only by the lowest classes; even that, when he requested to witness a performance, he was dissuaded, on account of the loss of his character and standing which would ensue.

Would it not be as well to hint to the Aldermanic Committee that these guests are Buddhists, and therefore so strict vegetarians that even butter and milk are abominations in their sight? If we must banquet them, let it be with something not unnecessarily obnoxious.

Yours, A. E. P.

An Ecclesiastical Error.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have the kindness to correct the confusion of names, which your issues of Saturday and of to-day have made, respecting the churches on West Twenty-third-street. On this street between the Seventh and the Eighth avenues, there are two churches, viz.: "The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church," near the Seventh-avenue, of which Rev. F. G. CLARK, is Pastor; and, "The Third *Reformed* Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, of which Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, is Pastor. The sermon preached last evening on "Political Corruption," was in Rev. Mr. SLOANE's church.

Very respectfully,
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

A Presentation to Gen. Garabaldi by Gen. Avezzana.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

Edward Dechaux, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I had the satisfaction of receiving your favor accompaning an elegant and tasteful picture in oil colors, entitled "Spirit of the Union," representing a full-length portrait in miniature of the great National Father, to be presented as a testimonial to my copatriot and friend, Gen. GARIBALDI.

I hasten to express to you the sincere pleasure it will afford me to be the medium through which so faithful a representation of the immortal WASHINGTON will be forwarded to one whose patriotic and sympathetic feelings will enable him to appreciate its value to the fullest extent.

Assuring you that I will duly advise you upon acknowledgment of its reception by Gen. GARIBALDI, I remain, respectfully, yours,

GEN. JOSEPH AVEZZANA.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PROPOSAL TO PERSUADE THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE HARLEM RIVER NAVIGABLE—$40,000 WANTED TO BRIDGE IT—SUITS AGAINST LIQUOR-DEALERS TO BE DISCONTINUED—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS THROWN OUT OF COURT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the Commissioners appointed to lay out the upper part of the Island, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and extending to King's Bridge, asked an appropriation of $20,000 to enable them to carry out the work for the current year. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A requisition from the Register for 75 volumes for mortgages and 75 volumes for conveyances, with indexes for the same, was referred.

A claim of Ex-Judge IRA HAWS of the Supreme Court for $130, for services rendered in holding a Special Term for the purpose of hearing a motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners in the matter of laying out the Central Park, was referred, as was a resolution asking the members of Congress from this City to use their best efforts to procure an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Harlem River. A resolution directing the Attorney of the Board of Excise to discontinue all suits brought for violation of the License Law, provided the parties prosecuted shall take out their licenses, and further that no costs or expenses shall be claimed from the County, was adopted.

A communication from the Comptroller, transmitting the act passed in April last, authorizing the construction of a free bridge over the Harlem River, and asking a further appropriation of $40,000, was referred.

A report adverse to paying the bills incurred for the publishing of "Papers before the Mayor for Approval" was adopted.

The bill of the Commissioners of Records for the past year, consisting of various items for printing, &c.—$1,645 43 for services in the County Clerk's Office and for binding, and $2,562 32 for legal fees and expenses, amounting in all to the handsome sum of $70,080—was referred without discussion.

The Annual Tax Levy, as passed by the Legislature and transmitted by the Comptroller, was referred with power.

The bill of the Sheriff, for $3,378 26, for the past quarter, was referred; as were the bills of John Healy, amounting to $467 38, and of John Low for $224 25, each for serving subpœnas for the Court of Sessions.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2½ P. M.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

RETURN OF THE COMPTROLLER—THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN DISPUTE.

Mr. HAWS made his appearance at his office yesterday morning, on his return from his Western trip of pleasure. He was closeted during the morning with his counsel, J. W. EDMONDS, Esq., and in response to inquiries as to his possible action in the matter of the Chamberlain, declined to express for the present but one opinion—and that was his unqualified approval of the course pursued by his Deputy, Mr. WARNER, during his absence.

Visions of *mandamus, quo warranto*, demurrer and counter demurrer, conjoined with all the well-known but still inexplicable delays of the law, haunt all the officials, from the Street-Sweeper to the Aldermen, (for even their salaries are at stake in this issue,) and next to the nominations at Chicago, and the possible nominations at Baltimore, the question, "Who shall be Chamberlain?" is the absorbing topic. Contractors whose bills have been passed, and duly audited, Inspectors, Clerks, and, in fact, every employe of the City, are on tenter-hooks.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the meeting of this Board yesterday the report of the Sanitary Squad was received, designating the usual number of places in this City and Brooklyn requiring immediate attention. Sergeant LORD also presented a special report in relation to bone-boiling establishments, slaughter-houses and other nuisances of like character in the upper part of the City. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee for such action as may be deemed best for the public health.

One patrolman named McKay was appointed on the recommendation of Commissioner BOWEN.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS, AND AVERAGE PUNISHMENT.

The Court of General Sessions, yesterday, went to work in earnest, Judge RUSSELL presiding. Hitherto little has been done, perhaps owing to the absence of Mr. Waterbury, or from some other cause. As the term of the Court only lasts three days longer there must still be considerable transactions with indicted prisoners in abeyance, otherwise the Grand Jury have been very lax in their duties, as the City Prison is still well filled.

John Otis Foster, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. On the 1st March, property, consisting of ladies' dresses, jewelry, &c., were stolen from Mrs. McHenry, of No. 854 Broadway, by Malvina Francis, a servant, who, with her confederate, Isadora Smith, was convicted on Feb. 8 of the larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison. Foster was included in the indictment for larceny, but nothing could be proved against him beyond the receiving of the goods.

Albert Watson, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill Ellen Smith, on the 23d March, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was remanded for sentence.

Terence Gillespie, on the 21st April, stole boots and shoes, valued at $45, from Mr. W. B. Whitaker, of No. 26 Warren-street. He was tried yesterday for the offence and convicted. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Harris, charged with burglary, in breaking into the store of Robert Bennet, No. 239 Ninth-avenue, and stealing clothing and money to the value of $500, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Patrick Conlan was tried and acquitted for an assault on his wife.

John Rogers, indicted for a larceny of $35, on April 13, from E. M. Obrieght, of No. 33 Sixth-avenue, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Thoma Wilson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He had only been one week out of the State Prison when the offence was committed. Sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

James McLellan pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was remanded.

James McLaughlin, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Other prisoners were tried for similar offences and acquitted.

The Fraudulent Land Claims.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER J. S. BETTS.

The case of the United States against SELDON BRAINARD, charged with transmitting forged and fraudulent claims to the Pension Office for the purpose of procuring Bounty Land, was resumed yesterday before U. S. Commissioner BETTS.

John Y. Bryant, a pension agent of Washington City, deposed that document No. 305,522 he recognized as in the handwriting of defendant, Mr. Brainard. It was received in the usual business way; he only examined it to see that it was correct; he had been the agent of Mr. Brainard since June, 1859, when he sent him the first case—that of John Romain. He was agent for presenting applications for Land Warrants. Witness also identified his own indorsement on other applications from S. Brainard, New-York, though he could not recognize the filling-up as Brainard's handwriting; the letter was in his hand-writing; had no recollection of it, but believed his indorsement of it to be correct; he had so many applications it was impossible to remember each distinct case. No. 304,590 he also identified by his indorsement as having been received from S. Brainard; this paper he had previously identified in the case of Gallon, No. 293,983; the application of John Warren, of United States ship *Savannah*, he recognized by his indorsement as one received from defendant; the Bounty Land papers were obtained and registered in the Pension-Office, and the Bounty Land warrants were sent to the parties who sent the claims; had no personal interview with the persons sending the claims. It was admitted that the papers produced were from the files of the Department, as were proved in the case of the Gallon papers. No. 306,879, being the application of William Dougherty, a seaman of the United States ship *Raritan*, was identified by the indorsement, and was in the hand-writing of S. Brainard. Counsel for prosecution put in the certificate of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, showing that Dougherty, the plaintiff claiming the land warrant in question, died in 1847; also a similar paper relating to the Gallop claim. Adjourned to Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

Indictments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 22—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. Edward Riley.—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship *Southampton*. Riley was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. Osander Mayhew.—Two indictments for assaults with a dangerous weapon.

The United States vs. Henry W. Hempstead.—An indictment for a similar offence on board the brig *C. F. O'Brien.*

Franklin Nichols, who was indicted for an assault with a hatchet upon Hempstead, on board of the same vessel, pleaded guilty to the charge.

REVENUE CASE—IS A COLORED ENGRAVING AN ENGRAVING?—*M. Knoedler vs. Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover back duties paid by the plaintiff under protest on an importation of colored lithographs and engravings, which the plaintiff claimed were subject only to a duty of 7 per cent., as being "engravings or plates," while the defendant imposed duties on them at the rate of 15 per cent., as non-enumerated articles, because they were colored. The Judge charged the jury that if the articles were "engravings or plates" they must find for the plaintiff, which the jury did without leaving their seats.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

Progress of the "Omnibus" Suit.

AN UPSET—PASSENGERS THROWN OUT.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—The trial of this suit was proceeded with this morning. By previous understanding the issues joined by the defendants represented by Mr. Daniel Lord were first tried. Following these the counsel engaged were called on in alphabetical order, each being expected to try the cases of all the defendants represented by him. Messrs. Benjamin V. Abbott, L. S. Ashley, S. Blatchford, Coudert Brothers, Francis B. Cutting, Mr. De Witt, John Foot, Foster & Thompson and Ashbel Green were ready, and their cases were disposed of. Mr. Bliss was in attendance and asked a postponement on the ground of sickness of a witness; but as Mr. Noyes expressed himself willing to admit the fact to be proved by this witness, Judge INGRAHAM held the reason insufficient. The cases of many other defendants represented by counsel whose names were intermediate between those above mentioned on the alphabetical list, were run down, owing to their counsel being absent or unprepared.

Case of the Columbia College Law Students.

Prof. Dwight, of the Columbia College Law School, this morning presented his argument before the General Term of the Supreme Court, in behalf of the application of the graduates of the Law School, to be admitted to practice at the bar. The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bombrinck vs. Bombrinck.—Judgment of divorce granted.

La Combe vs. La Combe.—Same order.

Roberts vs. Ferry.—If requisite security is given, proceedings are stayed without an order.

Willett vs. Equitable Insurance Co.—Plaintiffs allowed to move for a new trial, with $10 costs to abide event.

Petition of M. Tibbitts.—Motion denied.

Dooley vs. Borland.—Hand up papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Schenck et al. vs. Campbell et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Gilbert vs. Smith.—Gilbert vs. Same.—Motions denied, with costs to abide event.

Hollocker vs. Lockwood.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Kinman vs. Mayor, &c.*—Demurrer sustained, and judgment for the defendants, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend on payment of $15 costs.

Spring vs. Hess.—Motion granted.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 64, 109, 65, 110, 66, 67, 68, 69, 95, 70.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II*—Nos. 1016, 774, 1046, 101, 989, 888, 892, 890, 1042, 1028, 738, 839, 1054, 1056, 1062, 1064, 1068, 1070, 1074, 1080.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 167, 477, 478, 232, 428, 480, 497, 499, 501, 505, 507, 509, 511. *Part II.*—Nos. 524, 520, 434, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 96, 578, 582, 584, 586, 276, 344, 532½, 478, 516.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2048, 4229, 2015, 2056, 2056, 2057, 2059, 2060, 2063, 2064, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2028. *Part II.*—Nos. 1906, 1879, 1860, 1877, 1642, 408, 1541, 810, 811, 1646, 1186, 327, 1710, 245, 1972, 1996, 295, 328, 48, 424, 7, 1740, 1926, 2081.

At a recent sale of drawings at the Hotel des Ventes, among other lots was a small sepia, not three inches square, signed "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." It represents a mounted grenadier of the Old Guard charging with such impetuosity that his bear-skin cap has fallen off. The play of the muscles and the shortening of the hind quarters of the horse, which is going at full speed, are rendered with great boldness. After a spirited competition it was knocked down for 390f.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 22.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	102¼	500	Reading Railroad..	43
12,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅛	500	do.......b60	43¼
1,000	B. C. W. Loan	102⅛	300	do.......b30	43
1,000	Ga. & Cn. 1st m. b	95⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R.	50¾
1,000	Clev. & T. sk. f. b	73	50	do.	50⅝
8,000	Hd. Rv. R. 2d m	102¼	150	do.	50½
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M	89⅛	100	do.......b60	50⅛
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B	47⅛	100	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	25¾
3,000	do.	47⅝	15	do.	26
10,000	do.......b30	48	122	Del., L. & W. R.	86
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91	275	Panama Railroad	135
10	National Bank	103	200	do.......b60	135⅛
25	Bank of Commerce	101	50	do.......b60	135⅛
5	Shoe & Leath'r B'k	109	200	do.......b60	135
100	Pac. M. S. Co.......b30	91¾	155	do.	134⅛
100	do.......b30	91⅛	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip..b60	62⅛
100	do.......b30	91¼	400	do.	62⅛
100	do.......s30	91	50	Clev. & Pitts R..s30	10⅞
100	do.	91	300	do.	11
25	do.	90⅞	50	do.......b60	11⅛
450	do.	90⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	65⅞
100	Cum Coal Pre..b60	14	50	do.......b10	65⅛
9	N. Y. Cen. R.	83	100	do.......b30	65⅛
10	do.	82⅞	100	do.......b60	65⅛
10	do.......b30	83	100	do.......s10	65
270	do.	82⅜	100	do.	65
50	do.......s10	82¾	50	do.......b30	65
100	do.	82⅝	100	do.	64⅞
200	do.......b30	82⅛	200	Clev. & Toledo R..	31
150	do.......b3	82⅛	400	do.......b60	31⅛
550	do.	82⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	70¾
150	Erie Railroad...b30	22⅛	650	do.	70¼
150	do.	22	100	do.......b60	70⅜
50	do.......b30	22¼	200	do.	70⅛
50	do.	22¼	15	Chic., B. & Q. R.	76⅛
150	Hudson River R.	49⅛	225	do.......b30	76⅛
200	do.......b30	49¾	100	do.......b60	76¾
400	Harlem Railroad	13¾	50	do.	76⅜
5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91¾	5	Mil. & Miss. R.	5
55	do.	92			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Tennessee 6s '90	91⅛	200	Mich. Cent. R...s60	50⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s	97⅛	410	do.	50¾
4,000	Mo. State 6s	84	50	do.	50⅛
15,000	Hd. Rv. R. 3d m b.	90	200	do.......s60	50
2,000	Harlem R. 3d m b	80	19	Sixth-avenue R.	132
6,000	Clev & T. sk. fd. b	73	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅞
160	Pacific M. S. Co.	89	200	do.......s10	61¾
210	N. Y. Cen. R.......s3	82⅛	300	do.	61¾
200	do.	82⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R...b30	64⅛
12	do.	82	100	do.......s60	64¼
300	do.......b60	82⅛	200	do.......b60	64⅛
800	do.	82¼	250	do.	64¼
200	do.......s10	82⅛	1200	Clev. & Tol. R., b50	31
50	Erie Railroad	22	500	do.	30⅛
250	do.......s60	22	200	do.......s30	30⅜
50	do.......b10	22⅛	550	Chic. & R. I. R.	69¼
50	do.	22¼	200	do.......s60	69⅛
100	Hudson Rv. R. at 60	48⅛	200	do.	69½
100	do.......b60	49	50	do.......b10	69⅜
300	do.......b60	48¾	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	76
100	Harlem R. Pref. b60	41	100	do.......s60	75
50	do.	40¾	150	do.	75⅛
80	Panama R.	134	50	do.......s10	75¼
90	do.	133¾	100	do.	75¼
50	do.	133⅛			

TUESDAY, May 22—P. M.

There was an adverse turn in the Stock Market to-day, which few of the operators seemed able to account for. The news from abroad was favorable, and the advices of the railway traffic on the New-York and Western lines equally so. But notwithstanding all this, a disposition obtained to sell the market down, and prices were from ¾@1½ ℘ cent. lower than on Monday on a good part of the Share list. The State Stocks were not all influenced in price though the operations were comparatively dull. In Railway Mortgages, an advance of ½ on Michigan Central and 1 ℘ cent. on Hudson thirds was bid and paid, and on Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund the price paid was 73 ℘ cent., the highest for more than a year past. In New-York Central Shares the business was below the usual average, in amount. The price opened at 82⅞@83, and fell to 82⅛@¼, finally closing 82¼@⅜, on sales of only about 3,000 shares; showing that while the wish to *see* the market lower is quite strong, the purpose to *sell* it down is weak. The market on this Stock closed rather steady. The Western list was decidedly lower on Chicago and Rock Island. This Stock sold yesterday at 71⅛@71½, and closed at 71 ℘ cent. This forenoon, the price was pressed at 70¼@½ at the early Board, and 69½@¾ at the afternoon Board, closing 69½ ℘ cent. No good reason was assigned for the decline, any more than in New-York Central. Galena, under a similar feeling, fell to 64¼ against 65¾ yesterday afternoon, and Toledo to 30⅛ ℘ cent. In Illinois Central the decline was to 61⅞ ℘ cent., and Burlington and Chicago after being done at 76½ cash and 76¾ buyer 60 days, fell to 75¼ ℘ cent., while the advices by telegraph of the traffic on the line authorizes the belief that *fifty thousand dollars* will be gained on the third week in May. We have seen a dispatch from Chicago which says that the first three days of the week averaged $10,000 ℘ day. In the Stocks nearer home, Hudson River sold in the morning as high as 49⅝, and at the Second Board, in sympathy with the General Share list, fell to 48⅛, buyer 60 days. Harlem Preferred fell off ½ ℘ cent., and New-York and Erie ¼ ℘ cent., as compared with Monday afternoon. Panama shares were ½ ℘ cent. firmer, while Pacific Mail manifested the feverishness incident to the unsettled question of the real extent of the irregularities in the Stock ledger. The stock, pending this difficulty, is made weaker on the Street among the speculators by the difficulty of borrowing money upon it, the margin demanded being unusually wide. This difficulty will, of course, pass away as soon as the condition of the Stock account of the Company is officially made known, and a new registry is established—as we presume, after the recent experience, one will be, on a more secure footing and with very different checks upon the errors and irregularities of a single transfer clerk. The Stock opened to-day at 91⅛, buyer 60 days and sold down to 89 ℘ cent. cash at the Board, finally closing on the Street 89½@¾ ℘ cent. The General Market at 4 o'clock closed with some degree of steadiness.

In the Money Market to-day we hear of Discounts, 60 days' prime acceptances, at 5 ℘ cent.; longer dates of the same approved class are quoted 5½@6 ℘ cent., although the rates at Bank are called 6@7 ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers are paying, generally, 5 ℘ cent. on temporary loan, to private lenders, and 5@6 ℘ cent. at Bank. The general tone of the market continues easy. For the Cunard steamer to-morrow, a fair business has been done in Exchange at 109⅜ on London, the same as for the previous mail. Several of the standard drawers call the rate 109½@109⅝, but a supply of Southern and Canada Bank bills, with City Bank indorsement, has chiefly supplied the market for this steamer at the inside figure, and in some instances at a sixteenth less. No change on Paris, the quotation f.5.14⅜@f5.13¾. There is a light demand for Bullion for export. The *Asia* takes out only $120,000.

The following is a comparative statement of exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,280,848	$1,383,376	$1,536,119
Previously reported	22,116,636	23,935,203	30,691,103
Since Jan. 1	$23,397,484	$24,935,579	$32,227,222

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant-Treasurer's office:

Receipts	$107,136
Payments	63,774
Balance	6,878,051

The receipts include $87,000 for Customs.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	May 14.	May 21.	
Capital Stock	$11,723,909	$11,738,130	Increase.. $14,221
Loans	27,463,831	27,401,926	Decrease.. 61,905
Specie	5,557,360	5,367,416	Decrease.. 189,944
Due from B'ks	1,564,986	1,691,995	Increase.. 127,009
Due other B'ks	4,209,845	4,085,882	Decrease.. 123,963
Deposits	16,489,872	16,422,835	Decrease.. 67,037
Circulation	2,944,245	2,870,617	Decrease.. 73,628

The New-Orleans papers of Friday, just received, report an easier money market. Exchange is reported as follows:

"The Exchange market has been very inactive since our last, and we have not been apprised of any variation in rates of either foreign or domestic. The demand for most classes continues unabated, but the supply has become quite restricted, and drawers are exceedingly firm at previous figures, which we repeat as follows: Clear sterling bills, 109@109⅛@109¾, the latter an exceptional figure. Bills with shipping documents attached, 108¼@108½@108¾. Francs, 5.10@5.13¾ ℘ dollar. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., ¾@1@1¼ ℘ cent. discount. Sight, ⅛@¾ ℘ cent. premium."

Messrs. HALSTED & GILMAN have received funds to pay, on presentation, the interest due in July and August next, on the Bonds of Fulton County, Illinois, issued to the Peoria and Hannibal, and Jacksonville and Savannah Railroad Companies.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad receipts for the first week in May were $25,650 41.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 22.

36,000 shares of stock have been presented for registry. Holders are requested to present their certificates without delay.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary, *pro tem.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 217 bbls. Ashes, 17,797 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Corn Meal, 40,975 bushels Wheat, 128,998 bushels Corn, 958 bushels Malt, 35,974 bushels Oats, 1,616 pkgs. Provisions, and 693 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 48 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American yellow at 34c.@35c., ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, mainly at 17c.@18½c., ℘ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Transactions have been limited. Prices have not varied. Java, 15½c.@16c.; Rio, 12½c.@14c; Maracaibo, 13c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@14½c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c.; Ceylon, 13½c.@14; and St. Domingo, 12½c., ℘ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 40,498 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 16,444 mats Java, 1,200 bags do., 12,943 bags Rio, 3,289 bags Maracaibo, 2,426 bags Costa Rica, 2,000 bags Ceylon, 900 bags Laguayra, 750 bags St. Domingo and 546 bags other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
May 19, New-Orleans	20,009
May 19, Baltimore	2,006
May 21, New-York	12,913
Grand total	34,943

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand, mainly at 23c.@23½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 2,000 bales at steady prices. Of the prospects of the new crop, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: "The weather throughout the South continues generally favorable for the young crop. From some few districts complaints of damage have been received, but such cases are exceptional, and do not apply to the whole cotton region. The principal complaint so far has been a lack of rain, extending more or less over the whole country; but we learn that the cold reported lately has given place to a genial temperature, and rains have fallen to some extent where they were most needed. The present condition of the new crop is generally considered favorable, and a good stand has been obtained; but, while the plant is liable to so many disasters, there is little need to magnify or to anticipate complaints of damage." The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sep. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	Exports for past week. To Fr.	Exports for past week. Oth. F. P.
1859-60	32,000	4,308,000	36,000	11,000	5,000
1858-9	24,000	3,588,000	33,000	5,000	6,000
1857-8	32,000	2,862,000	27,000	6,000	2,000
1856-7	21,000	2,823,000	21,000	4,000	6,000
1855-6	41,000	3,330,000	24,000	4,000	7,000
1854-5	28,000	2,434,000	48,000	18,000	6,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,423,000	546,000	441,000	3,410,000	469,000
1858-9	1,700,000	382,000	492,000	2,574,000	431,000
1857-8	1,395,000	343,000	293,000	2,031,000	550,000
1856-7	1,245,000	368,000	380,000	1,993,000	321,000
1855-6	1,594,000	443,000	450,000	2,487,000	410,000
1854-5	1,233,000	377,000	220,000	1,830,000	265,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 750,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 1,446 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following result:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.
Last year..Increase	723,000	Inc. 164,000	Dec. 51,000
1857-8..Increase	1,028,000	Inc. 203,000	Inc. 148,000
Stock increase 1857			38,000
Stock decrease, 1857-8			81,000
Total increase, 1857			836,000
Total increase, 1857-8			1,379,000

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℘ lb.	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅜	13	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 350 tons Logwood at $14 50 for Jamaica, and $15 50@$15 75 for St. Domingo, per ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been moderately inquired for, chiefly at from $3 37½@$4 25 per cwt. Mackerel have been in limited request, including large No. 1 at $17@$17 25 per bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, partly for export. Holders offer their supplies freely, and prices exhibit a downward tendency. Sales have been reported of 13,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 05@5 15; extra State at $5 20@$5 37½, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@ $5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 37½
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@ 7 75

Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 65 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ℘ bbl. 600 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 40@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is abundant and obtainable at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey; and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The demand is limited.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,201 boxes Palermo Oranges at $1 10@$2 50; and 1,873 boxes do. Lemons at $1 65@$2 30 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at lower rates, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels, including White Western and Red do. on private terms; prime to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 25; Chicago Spring, part at $1 19, and Red State (Spring) at $1 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has declined, closing heavily. The receipts have been very extensive. The demand has been good at the reduced rates. Sales have been made of 96,500 bush., at 57c.@62c. for unsound mixed Western; 63c.@70c., for poor to very prime sound do., 70c.@72c. for yellow Northern; 71c.@72c. for yellow Western; 70c.@72c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and 80c. for white Southern, ℘ bush. Rye is scarce and in demand, at 86c.@87c. ℘ bush. Barley continues quiet at old prices. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada, 40½c.@41½c.; Prince Edward's Island, 41c., Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; and Southern at 37c.@38c. ℘ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BELL has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	May 15, 1860	217,137	776,509	234,126
New-Orleans	May 11, 1860	37	—	5,025
Philadelphia	May 11, 1860	13,605	78,777	80,739
Baltimore	May 8, 1860	35	—	31,968
Boston	May 7, 1860	1,333	—	—
Other Ports	May 4, 1860	50	8,922	—
Total		273,097	865,308	351,438
To about same period, 1859		86,813	415,808	319,452
To about same period, 1858		882,683	3,801,296	2,881,500
To about same period, 1857		834,976	7,008,637	4,496,841

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	May 8, 1860	30,657	5,739	12,364
Other Ports	Latest dates	5,333	—	2,072

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River, chiefly at $1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 70 bales last year's crop at 7c.@13c. ℘ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $22@$23 ℘ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 50 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in moderate request at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 97 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 38c.; 50 hhds. do. do., (by auction,) at 38c.; 115 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms; and 50 hhds. do. do. at 26c.@28c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at from $3 30@$3 40 ℘ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 394 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been freely offered, and has been only moderately inquired for, closing at from 46½c.@47½c. ℘ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,175 bbls. Stock, 2,000 bbls. Tar has been lightly dealt in, at from $2 18¾@$2 80 ℘ bbl. Week's receipts, 2,263 bbls. Stock, 6,000 bbls. Resin attracts less attention, including common, at $1 52½@$1 55; strained, at $1 57½@$1 62½; No. 2, at $1 70@$1 90 ℘ 310 lbs., and No. 1, at $2@$5 75 ℘ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of all kinds of Resin, 11,503 bbls. Stock of common, 12,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to May 22, 1860.*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	30,209	25,399
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	48,024	22,682
Resin, bbls.	257,049	194,323
Tar, bbls.	33,918	14,908

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 48,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 12,000 pieces 64 by 64, private terms; 18,000 pieces 64 by 64, 5⅛c.; 7,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5⅛c.; 3,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5⅛c.; 3,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5⅛c.; 5,000 pieces 50 by 56, 4⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $17 62½@$17 81¼ for New Mess; $17 45@$17 50 for Old do.; $13 62½ for New Prime, and $12 37½@$12 50 for Old do. ℘ bbl. Cut meats continue in request at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales to-day 1,150 tcs. and bbls., part at 11½c.@11¾c., ℘ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter continues depressed at 13c.@19c. for new State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 180 tcs., in lots, at from $4 12½@$4 62½, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—The demand has been moderate for Plates at 5⅛c.@5½c. per lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand, partly on speculation, and sales have been made of 4,500 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at from 7c.@8c.; with 1,755 boxes Havana, part at 6⅛c.@6⅜c. ℘ lb., the market closing a shade firmer.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet; sales have been confined to 32 hhds. Kentucky at 5⅛c.@8½c.; 41 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@16c.; and 35 bales Havana at 33c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., at 21⅛c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 40,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8d.; 25 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 3d.; 20 hhds. Tallow, at 24s.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 3d. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 11,000 bushels Corn, in shipper's bags, at 7½d.; and 3,000 bbls. do., in ship's bags, at 9d.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. H. Bostwick, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers, RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 337 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 38 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

WARREN'S HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.
WINKLEY & CO., General Agents, No. 439 Broadway, corner Howard-st., New-York.

The most implicit confidence can be placed in this Work, and should be possessed by every family. Obtained by subscription at the office and by authorized agents. Agents wanted; apply to WINKLEY & CO.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of D. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

POLITICAL.

DEBATES BETWEEN MESSRS. LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The undersigned have arranged with the publishing house of Follett, Foster & Co., of Columbus, to publish the debates between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas, in Illinois, during the exciting campaign of 1858; and the speeches preceding the debate, but connected therewith; together with the two great speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859. Throughout the Union the contest was regarded as the most spirited and important that had been witnessed for many years. The peculiar doctrines of Mr. Douglas, which had given him so much prominence, are here set forth by him in their most attractive forms; while the eminent ability with which they were analyzed, and their sophistry held up to the attention of the American people, by Mr. Lincoln, everywhere received the most gratifying commendations. The distinctive features of the Republican Party as the friend of free labor and free institutions, in contrast with that of Slavery and its incidents, were never more fully and ably presented than by Mr. Lincoln, in these speeches. It is not too much to say, that in no other form have the vital principles of the two great parties of the country been found so condensed, and so ably set forth as in this volume.

No man can justly claim to be a thorough and intelligent politician who has not studied these debates, and made himself familiar with the arguments of the advocates of Squatter Sovereignty. The book should be in the hands of every voter.

These debates are authentic, having been reported by the friends of each—Mr. Douglas' in the Chicago *Times*, and Mr. Lincoln's in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*. The volume will make about three hundred pages, large octavo, printed from new type, on clear white paper, and substantially bound in embossed muslin, at the following rates:

$45 per hundred, bound.
$400 per thousand, bound.
$30 per hundred, unbound.
$300 per thousand, unbound.

They will be boxed and sent by express to all parts of the country. Committees and individuals will please write FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO., Columbus, Ohio and designate how many copies they will want. This should be done at once, that the edition may be large enough to supply all orders.

So soon as the work is out, which will be early in March, parties sending orders will be notified, and the books will be sent on receiving the remittance. Will our friends aid in this matter promptly? Respectfully,

GEORGE M. PARSONS, Chairman,
WM. T. BASCOM, Secretary,
Republican State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus [CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.] Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 96 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, LAW OFFICE, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—ELEVEN acres of excellent land, now in grass, on the North River, within daily communication with New-York City by steamboat and rails, and adjacent to a flourishing manufacturing village, is offered on lease for a term of years; suitable buildings will be erected by the owner. City and Brooklyn lots and houses and country farms for sale. Inquire of A. G. MOORE, No. 110 Broadway.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circular. BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 19 Broadway, Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas-Burner.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 6 IN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Brooklyn—middle aisle—will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. 50 Wall-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.—LOST OR MISLAID, between Park-place and Wall-st., through Broadway, Cedar and Nassau sts., a BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR £1,506 STERLING, dated May 21, 1860, at 60 days' sight, No. 833, drawn by B. M. Lee, Cashier State Bank, Charleston, S. C. on Royal Bank of Liverpool in favor of, and indorsed by, Nath'l Hayden. The public are cautioned against buying or in any way negotiating this bill, the payment having been stopped. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Chatham Bank, or with C. HARVIER, No. 12 William-st.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.
OR,
PROTECTED SOLUTION,
OF
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
COMBINED,

For the cure of the following forms of disease, most of which originate in DYSPEPSIA.

Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula, Carbuncles and Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Affections of the Skin, Consumptive Tendencies, Bronchitis, Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsis Uteri and all Diseases peculiar to Females, and all Complaints accompanied by General Debility, and requiring a tonic or alterative medicine.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

NOTE.—The failure of IRON as a remedy for DYSPEPSIA, a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of iron as shall enter the stomach in a PROTOXIDE state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This want the PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies, containing, as it does, Iron in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation. For this reason the PERUVIAN SYRUP often radically CURES diseases in which other preparations of Iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (Protoxide of Iron,) and the evidences which have been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfy us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank.
REV. ABEL STEVENS,
Editor Christian Advocate and Journal,
JOHN G. NELSON, Esq.,
Firm of Nelson & Richmond, No. 81 John-st.
REV. P. CHURCH,
Editor of New-York Chronicle.

IRON AS A MEDICINE.
IRON AS A MEDICINE.

Certificate of A. A. Hayes, M. D., of Boston.

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible. In the PERUVIAN SYRUP this desirable point is attained by COMBINATION IN A WAY BEFORE UNKNOWN; and this solution may replace all the proto carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the Materia Medica. It is also eminently adapted to take the place of any Protoxide of Iron which physicians have used in Scurvy, or scorbutic attacks; and to meet such cases the Syrup should be found in the medicine chest of every ship.

A. A. HAYES, Assayer of the State of Mass.,
No. 16 Boylston-st., Boston.

IRON AS A MEDICINE.
IRON AS A MEDICINE.

PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.

We give below, in part, the Table of Contents of our Pamphlet:

INTRODUCTION.—On the importance of iron in the Human Organism, and Philosophy of its Uses in the Blood.

LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.—On the Preservation of Health, and the Use of Peruvian Syrup as a Medicinal Agent.

LETTERS FROM CLERGYMEN.—On the Efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup and the Benefits they have derived from its use.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases.

S. H. KENDALL, M. D.—Cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Cold Extremities, and Pains in the side.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB.—Use and Efficacy in Family; Restoration of the Strength after Typhoid Fever; Recommend.

W. R. CHISHOLM M. D.—Its successful use in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Erysipelas Chlorosis and Restoration of Strength after Typhoid Fever.

Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE.—Its use and value in Paralysis, Dyspepsia and Dropsy on the Chest; "it gives me new vigor, Buoyancy of Spirits, Elasticity of Muscle."

FRANCIS DANA, M. D.—Cure of Cattarrhal Affections, Bronchitis and Congestive Attacks.

Rev. P. C. HEADLEY.—Its Genuinenes as a Medical Agent, and Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Pleurisy.

LEWIS JOHNSON, M. D.—Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and General Debility.

REV. ARTHUR B. FULLER.—Its Efficacy in Nervous Headaches, Exhaustion, Nervousness. Substitute for Alcoholic Spirits, and General Debility; Value to Clergymen.

ROSWELL KENNY, M. D.—Confidence in its Efficacy; Dyspepsia, Diseased Liver, and Epilepsy.

Rev. WARREN BURTON.—Its Efficacy in Headache, Loss of Appetite, Oppression, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, and General Debility; Value to Clergymen.

JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.—(Cure of Scrofula and Necrosis;) Confidence in the Syrup as a Medicine: "It is the beau ideal of a Preparation of Iron;" earnestly recommended by Practitioners.

Rev. EPHRAIM NUTE, Jr.—Its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Debility, Prostration, and Adaptation to Western Climatic Diseases.

Prof. E. VITALIS SCHERB.—Its Restorative Power after Fever. Exhaustion of the Nervous System and Dyspepsia; Recommendation to "Scholars, Teachers, Clergymen and Editors."

ABRAHAM WENDELL, M. D.—Cure of Dropsy in the Hospital of Piura.

MILTON DAGGETT, (certified by Rev. E. B Thayer)—Cure of Dyspepsia and Piles.

Rev. OSBORN MYRICK.—Its efficacy in St. Vitus' Dance and Chronic Bronchitis.

EDWARD H. ADAMS, (certified by Rev. Charles S. Porter.)—Cure of Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, and Cutaneous Complaint.

JAMES MORSE, (certified by Rev. J. R. Miles.)—Cure of Disordered Liver, Indigestion and Extreme Debility.

AMBROSE THOMPSON POOLE, (certified by Rev. Edward Edmunds.)—Cure of Scrofula, Necrosis and Epileptic Fits.

THOMAS A. DEXTER, Esq.—His long experience of its Uses and confidence in its Virtues: numerous Letters from Physicians examined by him.

SAMUEL MAY, Esq.—His long acquaintance with the virtues of the Syrup; its efficacy in Dyspepsia and other complaints; many Letters from Physicians of high standing testifying to the superiority of the Preparation.

PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.

Pamphlets containing letters from the above-named gentlemen and others, and giving full information of the Syrup, can be had on application to any druggist, or will be sent, free of charge, to any address.

N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
No. 78 SUDBURY-ST., BOSTON, and
No. 429 BROADWAY, New-York.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 441 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 21,
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
AFTER THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
Just Received per Steamers.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 21,
A LARGE VARIETY
of decided
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS, MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 225 to 261 Grand-st.

"NOW,"
THEN
is
THE
TIME for the ladies to get pleased as to
price
and
STYLE! (by the by) "style" is everything just NOW,
WAY DOWN.
Marked Way DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
18 cent Ribbons reduced to 12½ cents per yard.
25 and 31 cent Ribbons reduced to 18 cents a yard.
37 and 44 cent Ribbons reduced to 25 cents a yard.
50 and 62 cent Ribbons reduced to 37 and 44 cents a yard.
BELIEVE
US,
Ladies, they are very much under PRICE.
Store on SIXTH AV., Nos. 204 and 206, one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

BENSON'S
SPRING FASHIONS.
RICH SILK BURNOUS.
RICH SILK BASQUES, very deep.
Ladies, call and see our new
PATTI SILK CLOAK,
the most elegant garment.
Also, STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.
STRIPED CHALLIE, for Summer wear.
All made in the most thorough manner.
No. 310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their entire Spring importation of
LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,
Below the cost of importation.
Also, a large stock of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, MAY 21,
500 FRENCH WORKED SETS, from 88 cents to $3.
250 BREAKFAST SETS, $1 25, worth $1 75.
Also, a full assortment of FRENCH COLLARS,
From $1 to $10 each.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY,
80 DOZEN GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At 31 cents each, worth 50 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Nos. 35 and 37, RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7, and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.
SILK STUFFS,
(House in Lyons,)
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE,
(Manufactory.)
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
(House at Kaschmir.)
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES,
WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation, the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. At the present moment it is the ONLY HOUSE in PARIS offering a large assortment of first-rate novelties. By means of its branch establishments, this Company is enabled to manufacture or purchase the handsomest novelties at the most favorable period, and to dispose of them on the most favorable conditions as to quality and price. Every article, even the Cashmere Shawls, is marked in known figures. The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has established branch houses at Lyons, Kaschmir, Alencon, Chantilly and Brussels for the manufacture of silk stuffs, cashemeres and lace, but they have no other house for sale except in Paris.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer, during this week,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS,
BLACK CHANTILLY MANTLES,
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES,
At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTT CIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, N vide; crapes, lutongs, sattes, seersuckers, yellow Nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark work, &c., are to be procured, wholesale and retail, at 65 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS.
REAL THREAD LACE BURNOUS.
REAL THREAD LACE PICCOLOMINI.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit a splendid lot of the above goods on
MONDAY, MAY 21.
The styles are very new and beautiful,
And will be sold at low prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, May 21,
Their entire stock of
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At a great reduction in prices.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
SHAWLS
At great bargains.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Comprising DRESS GOODS, of all kinds.
Housekeeping and furnishing goods.
Shawls, Lace and Silk Mantles.
Straw Bonnets and Bloomers.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CANTON MATTINGS.
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.
C. G. HOOK.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
SILK, MOHAIR, POPLIN, LIGHT CLOTH,
And every other description of material.
Also, a superior assortment of LACE MANTILLAS and LACE POINTS, at very reduced prices.

301 AT 301 GRAND STREET. 301
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
Will offer, at Retail,
On MONDAY, MAY 21,
At the following
REDUCED PRICES:
50 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard.
REDUCED FROM 50 Cents.
20 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 3s. per yard.
REDUCED FROM 60 Cents.
30 PIECES RICH SPRING SILKS, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
150 PIECES VERY RICH CHENE,
CANNELE,
PEKIN and
BAYADERE SILKS,
At 75, 80, 85, 90 and 100 cents per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 25 to $1 56.
—ALSO—
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICH GRISSELLE FOR TRAVELING SUITS.
At 2s 6d per yard, reduced from 50 cents.
300 RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
From $5 upwards.
ALSO,
A full assortment of
New Styles of
Burnous and Mantillas,
From $4 to $10.
Housekeepers and Upholsterers
Will find a splendid line of
Rich Lace Curtains, in sets,
From $3 to $10.
Reduced from double the price.
Rich Lace and Muslin Drapery at 1s. per yard,
Reduced from 2s. 6d.
Pure Irish Linen,
Table Damasks,
Diaper Cloths,
Toweling,
Napkins, &c., &c., &c.,
All Reduced below Cost.
Reduction Real and No Exaggeration.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES,
In all the latest styles of the season in great variety.
PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with hoods, at $3 50 to $6.
STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with lined hoods, at $4 to $8.
RICH BLACK SILK BURNOUS, elegantly trimmed, at $6 to $9.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, elegantly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
We desire to call the special attention of purchasers to the fact that not having the enormous expenses for rent, &c., which Broadway and Canal-st. merchants have, we can afford to sell as good goods as theirs at from twenty to thirty per cent. lower prices. We respectfully request ladies to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

803 CANAL-STREET, 803
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
803 CANAL-STREET. 803

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT.
Is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, out-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter

REMOVAL.
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 180 Broadway.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
Have removed from Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., to
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
between Maiden-lane and John-st., New-York

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE,
New-York.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EXAMINATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The final examination of the graduating class of the Law School of Columbia College will commence at the School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue daily from 2 to 5 P. M. until completed.
The four College Prizes, to be awarded by Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of the Common Pleas, on a comparison of the Essays and Written Examinations, will be announced at the Law School Commencement, to be held in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., on the evening of WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 8 P. M.—on which occasion an Address to the graduates will be delivered by MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq.; to be followed by a Valedictory Oration by a member of the class
On the evening of the TUESDAY, May 22, preceding the Commencement, a Sermon will be delivered before the Class, on their invitation, by the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., at Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 8 P. M.
Members of the Bar, the Judges of the several Courts, and the friends of the Students and of the College are respectfull invited to attend.
CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.
NEW YORK, May 15, 1860.

HOBART HALL,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway. This spacious, convenient, well-lighted and ventilated edifice has just been completed, having been erected and arranged with reference to the requirements of a school of the highest class, for a limited number of pupils.
Whether as a FAMILY SCHOOL for a small number of boarders, or as a day school for the thorough education of young ladies and children under Christian influences, and with open recognition of Christian faith and principles, it will be found complete and thorough in its appointments. The beginning of such an institution, made three years ago in Murray Hall, West 36th-st. will here be found developed under very favorable auspices. The present Rector, bringing *fourteen years' experience* to his work, expects to make Hobart Hall a model school of thorough and elevated education. It will be opened (D. V.) with suitable devotions as a Seminary of Christian Education, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 24th inst., by the Prov. Bishop of New-York. The Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Rev. Dr. McVickar, and others, are expected to advocate the principles on which the institution is based. Services in the Chapel adjoining HOBART HALL at 8 P. M. Further information, or circulars, may be obtained from the Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, at the Hall.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—No 596 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Books, Charts, School furniture. Pianos, sold for cash. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$36, $36, $36, $36, $36, $33, DEFRAYS expenses in Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to JAS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANCIES for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, who has had a long experience in teaching, and has for seven years been connected with one of the first French Academies in the State of New-York and who can furnish the very best recommendations as to his capacity and ability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some American institution where he can devote himself exclusively to the French Department, and be free from all care of the scholars except in his classes. He has no objections to go the country in any part of the United States. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address, immediately, PROFESSOR, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I., stating particulars.

TO TEACHERS.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A pleasant residence in the Highlands of the Hudson, would like to receive into their family a young lady of refinement, thoroughly competent to instruct in the higher English branches, Latin, French and music, who would be willing to give instruction two or three hours each day, as compensation for board and a pleasant home. Address CLINTON, No. 100 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, AT present engaged in the capacity of teacher in the family of the late Gov. Bissell, and who is fully competent to instruct in music, French and English, desires a situation in or near New-York City. Would like to accompany a family to the country for the Summer. Highest reference given. Address Miss MURPHY, care of Mrs. Gov. Bissell, Springfield, Ill.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY OF GOOD education and refinement, who is accustomed to teach the usual English branches, also French and music, and is willing to take the place of resident governess in a family residing in the country, a short distance from New-York. Address Box No. 2,318 New-York Post-office.

A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER OF PAINTING and drawing, of many years' experience, offers her services in filling a vacancy in any first-class young ladies' Seminary or Institute, either in New-York or Brooklyn. For reference or further particulars apply, personally or by letter, at the office of JAS. HOULDSWORTH & CO, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF MANY years' experience wishes to procure a situation as teacher of ancient classics, English, French and Spanish. Has fitted many young men for college and the counting-room, in this City and vicinity; could influence some patronage. Address for one week CHRISTOPHER, New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. Address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement with a private family. Address A. B. C., No. 8 West 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A CARRIAGE REpository up town; one willing to make himself generally useful both in doors and out; must write a good hand, and be ready and correct at figures; one residing with his parents, in the upper part of the City, preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, references, &c., C. & O., Box No. 144 Times Office.

AN INSURANCE CLERK.—A FIRST-CLASS Fire Insurance Company wants a person who has had experience in the business to assist in the office. Address, with references and particulars, INSURANCE, Box No. 2,075 General Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN WHO is acquainted with the New York lumber trade and who is willing to measure lumber and make himself generally useful. Apply at the lumber yard, corner of 1st-av. and 32d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS who thoroughly understands every branch of her business; none others need apply. Call at No. 248 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, as plain cook, washer and ironer; none need apply without good City reference. Call before 11 o'clock, at No. 14 East 32d-st.

A CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A PROTestant young woman to take care of children. References required. Apply in the dry-goods store No. 264 Bowery.

A CUTTER.—TO TAILORS.—WANTED IMMEDIately, a thorough practical cutter, for this City. Inquire of GEORGE P. FOX, Merchant Tailor, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the business, and who is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 48 South-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A GERMAN GIRL AS nurse. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 320 West 23d-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CHAMBERMAID and waitress; one who can do plain sewing can apply at No. 59 East 23d-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

TO INSURANCE SURVEYORS.—WANTED, an experienced and efficient surveyor for an old Fire Insurance Company in this City. None need apply unless fully qualified, and applications must be in handwriting of the applicant, with references, address, salary expected, and last place of doing business. Address INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, New-York Post-office.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman, (an American preferred,) who is willing to devote herself to the care of an aged lady, will find employment and a pleasant home at 167 Madison-av.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALLY worn, which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. D. C., Box No. 124 Times Office.

HORTICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!—THE UNDERSIGNED, in consequence of removal, offers his entire stock of garden and greenhouse plants for sale, without reserve, as everything must be cleared off by June 1, the ground being wanted to build on. Verbenas will be put in baskets at 4s per dozen. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th st. and Broadway.

M. VON WAVEREN AND SONS, HILLEGORN, HOLLAND.—Price-list of their choice selection of bulbous roots for 1860, just received and to be had on application to R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter and plain sewing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 35 Madison-st., two doors from James, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 95 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable German girl in an American private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress. Call at No. 369 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or as children's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 243 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a tidy, genteel girl, to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City recommendations; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidering, &c. Can be seen this day at No. 198 Prospect st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 427 4th-st. To be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; is willing to go into the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; no objections to going to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st., side door, front room, over the baker's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant in the washing and ironing or waiting; no objection to the country for Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; can refer to her last employer, with whom she has lived nine years. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Protestant girl, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 222 East 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do fine washing; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy in appearance. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor back room, until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young woman, or to take care of children alone; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 East 28th-st., her present situation, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 658 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, to take care of children; is a neat sewer; can do embroidery neatly; is civil and attentive to children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, front room, No 2, for two days.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. No one need apply but a private family, willing to give good wages, and no washing or ironing. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 15 Renwick-st., near Canal-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding jellies, and creams and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family; she is a competent good cook who understands her business perfectly; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, ice creams and jellies and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Apply at No. 104 avenue 3, cor. 7th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a genteel washer and ironer, and a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to go to the country. Address JAMES LUCAS, No. 62 4th av., from 8 to 4 o'clock, 22d.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply on Warren-st., third door from Bond, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook: no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 Greenwich av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN excellent cook, who can bring the very best City references, and will assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, as plain cook, and to do washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 106 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITTATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLing young woman, a situation as cook and bread baker or washer and ironer, or to do general housework; also as good chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent laundress; either of these situations; best of reference; no objections to the country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Wages no object.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART, tidy, and highly recommended Scotch Protestant woman, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker and pastry cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and first-rate laundress; prefers the City, but will go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Apply at the residence of her employer, No. 105 West 21st st., to-day.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., third floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY GOING ABROAD IS desirous to obtain a situation for her cook, who has served her faithfully 15 years. Would prefer the charge of a house during the Summer. Makes pickles, preserves, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a neat and competent young girl; is a good plain cook of meats and pastry; is an excellent washer; good City reference. Apply at No. 393 Myrtle av., between Adelphi-st. and Carlton-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands cooking, washing and ironing; is also a splendid baker; is tidy in person and work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Scotch girls, (sisters;) one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; want to go together; have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 199 West 25th st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED—Situations in City or country for two very experienced and trustworthy girls; one an excellent meat, poultry and good plain pastry cook; is a superior washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are girls neat in their habits, highly recommended and desirous to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn. Will go separate or together.

AS COOK—WAITER.—FAMILIES! FAMILIES! FAMILIES!—An Englishman and his wife, without incumbrance, and willing to go to any part of the country, are in want of immediate employment; the woman to act as cook, washer and ironer, and the man to wait at table and to make himself generally useful; references good; wages required, $16 per month. Apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 31 Vesey-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 405 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family, or would do general housework; can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 146 66th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable Scotch Protestant servant to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; is well recommended, and thoroughly efficient in either of the above capacities, obliging and trustworthy. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. City reference can be given. Call at No. 422 Greenwich-st., corner of Laight.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and seamstress, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an American woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; or would be willing to go as housekeeper; good City reference given. Apply at No. 254 West 35th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTestant, would like to do the housework in a small family; good reference can be given. Call corner North Moore-st., in Greenwich, third floor.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable English Protestant woman wants a situation as seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress. Understands dress-making and hair dressing, and has the best of reference as to capability and character. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting, finery and mangling; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $9. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy; is a good plain sewer; or would take charge of growing up children, or assist in chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wants a situation; from long experience, she is perfectly competent and trustworthy to take the entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand; can sew if required; the most unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 148 East 32d-st., near 2d-av., basement.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick with her needle and can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced infant's nurse and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth, and can bring testimonials from the best of families; City reference given. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, or wait on an invalid lady, or children. Is kind, and can make herself useful; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 46 West 23d-st., near 4th-av., for 2 days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as children's nurse; understands the care of children from their infancy; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young English woman as children's nurse and plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN HONEST, respectable young woman, a situation as nurse in a small family, to assist with the chamberwork, or chambermaid and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; could take charge of an infant; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young Welsh girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 120 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, and dressmaking, and has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; is a neat plain sewer and very good embroiderer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, if required; has no objection to the country for the Summer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 22 12th-st., at the Ladies' Sewing Repository, between 5th-av. and University-place. Can be seen or three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting of children's clothes; understands all kinds of sewing; will go by the week or month. Can be seen until suited, at No. 183 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; is willing to do light chamberwork if required; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of sewing; has the best of recommendations. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. C. C. BEDELL.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY OF GOOD FAMily, who has met with reverses of fortune, wishes to engage as seamstress in a few first-class families, by the day or week. The best references given. Address L. B. S., Box No. 757 Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING IS well done at the sewing room of the Industrial Association. Operators with machines or not as desired, and good seamstresses sent out. Apply at No. 20 4th-av, top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a person, as seamstress and dress-maker, and would be willing to assist in the care of children. Apply, for three days, at No. 265 5th-av., before 12 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; has no objection to the care of growing children. She can be seen at her present place, No. 46 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to travel or to take the entire charge of an invalid lady; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family, who has lived in her last place for five years; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., front room, second story.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress, and to assist with the chamberwork, if required; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 11th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 14 Charles, near 4th-st.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY IS MOST anxious to obtain a situation as companion and attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping besides making herself generally useful; good references. Address, for two days, No. 921 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses, in City or country, can find the best selection of female help of all nations, viz., French, German, Scotch, English, and Irish girls, at MORRIS COHNERT'S Employment Institute, No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS DAILY at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., at the old-established first-class Domestics' and Families' American and Foreign Institute and Home, of civil, capable female help, to suit all. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN having had long experience in book-keeping, correspondence, finance and the supervision of important trusts, desires a situation where his talents will be available, and a faithful performance of his duties appreciated. The highest testimonials of character and ability will be given. Address BOSTON, Box No. 145 Times Office.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler by a first-class man, who can furnish the very best City reference; he thoroughly understands his business. Address, or apply to, BUTLER, at Henry A. Kerr's grocery, No. 746 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted in a private family, by a steady, reliable, middle-aged English Protestant man, of long experience in London and 6 years' in New-York; he understands his business in all its branches, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Direct to Mr. LOWRY'S saddlery store, No. 932 Broadway, or Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a professed Coachman; a man who has given long services with respectable families in this City, and is highly recommended. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a German Protestant who has lived in first-class families, and speaks English fluently; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country or any watering place; the best City reference from his last employer, where he has lived the last two years. Call or address F. S., No. 173 West 25th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a steady man of long experience, who is perfectly competent in every respect, with the best of recommendations from first class families living in this City. Address JOHN MACAULAY, at Mr. Wilson's livery stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly in every particular, and can produce first-class references regarding qualifications and habits, which are strictly temperate. Apply at the office of the St. Nicholas Stables, 57 Mercer-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman with a private family; good City reference can be given for the last two years and six months, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. K., Box No. 192 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by a young man, in City or country; he has the best of references from his last places; he has three years reference from his last place. Address a letter to J. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man as coachman; understands his business; will work at garden work, row a pleasure boat or do anything that will accommodate; has the best City reference. Address H. G., Box 184 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young married man; is a coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Address W. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by an Englishman of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business and is well recommended. No objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, No. 141 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man lately landed, who perfectly understands his business; has the best reference from his last master; can give City reference. Address M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN City or country, as coachman or to assist on a place; willing to be generally useful. Address L. W., Box No. 150 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation for a very industrious, trustworthy young man, to take care of horses and drive, work in the garden, or assist on a farm or will make himself generally useful; is a young man in whom every confidence can be placed, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, or take charge of a cow or two, by a single man, English, aged 29; any part of the country. Satisfactory references will be given. Address Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, or to take charge of cows, in any part of the country; satisfactory reference will be given. Address J. J., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references from gentlemen in this City. Address E. M., Box No. 201 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a highly respectable German Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; knows his business in all its branches; is a careful driver; has always lived with the best of families in Europe and America, which his references can prove. Call at No. 305 4th-av., in the harness-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom by a single young man in City or country; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of reference from his last and former employers. Address M. P., Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity by a sober, steady, single man, who understands gardening in all its various branches, and will give satisfaction to any gentleman who may employ him; will be useful to his employer as a careful, honest man. A note addressed to J. C., No. 128 Nassau-st., Professor Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse and Seed-store, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man without family: thoroughly understands fruit, flower and kitchen gardening, greenhouses and graperies, &c. Good reference. Apply to S. D., at W. Elliott's seed store, 31 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation in the country; understands the care of horses and cows and plain gardening: can give the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 22 Stone-st., third floor.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A STEADY young man, (American,) a situation as gardener; can give the best reference. Address P. G., Box No. 115 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman. Any gentleman requiring a man in either capacity will find the advertiser fully competent to discharge his duties; is willing to make himself useful; would prefer the country, as he is not altogether acquainted with the City; his wife would be anxious to procure a situation as cook, if such offered; both have best of recommendations from former employers. A note addressed to J. D., at Mr. Stellings' 1,022 Broadway, will be punctually attended to.

AS HOUSE AGENT.—WANTED BY A PROTestant man, of respectability and trust, the agency of a few good private and tenement houses; also, the collecting of City bills on reasonable terms; has first-class reference and good security, if required. Address JAMES LUCAS, No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS PORTER OR PACKER.—TO HOSIERY AND DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as porter or packer; has the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A WAITER'S SITUAtion in a private family by a single young man; is very neat in his habits; not afraid of work; would go to the country; the very best City reference given, for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging. Any commands for J. M., at the Trunk-store, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st., or the Tailor's store, corner of 8th-st., near 6th-av., will be attended to, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed by a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; would prefer going to the country for the Summer. Can be seen or heard of for two days by addressing R. E. W., Rogers' book-store, No. 827 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, JUST disengaged, wants a situation as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place; has no objection to town or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 University-place, corner of 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man is desirous of obtaining a situation as waiter in a private family, country preferred; can furnish good City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter. The best of City reference given. Address D. T. G., Box No. 187 Times Office.

AS WAITER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young Englishman and wife in a private family; man as waiter and wife as chambermaid; thoroughly understand their business; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 199 East 13th st., on 2d floor. Address C. C.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.
The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MICA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.
Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New-York.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME will be held at the Chapel of the Institution, on 65th-st., east of 1st-av., on THURSDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The annual report will be read, and addresses may be expected from several clergymen. Persons will be conveyed to and from the Home in the 2d and 3d av. cars. Cars can be taken at the Astor House and in the Bowery; 2d-av. cars at Peck-slip or Grand-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BASS BANKS.—Yielding to the urgent request of my former customers, and in consequence of the large hauls of bass now daily caught, I have consented to run the large and substantial steamer HERO, every SATURDAY, commencing May 26, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M., and the usual landings, as per small bills. Fare 50 cents.
J. W. HANCOX.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M. Match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. J. D. McMANN names b. g. BURLINGTON, by GEO. M. PATCHEN. P. VOORHEES names b. g. ABDALLAH, by ABDALLAH, Jr.
CONKLIN & WELLS, Proprietors.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL [illegible] EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—THE TWO POLTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DOT. Evening—THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PAGE'S VENUS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a very large gathering of those who desire the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS by the Democratic Convention about to meet at Baltimore, at Cooper Institute, last evening. The large Hall was crowded to excess, and several meetings were organized outside. Hon. F. B. CUTTING presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. RICHARDSON and LOGAN, of Illinois; WATTERSON and FOOTE, of Tennessee; E. C. MARSHALL, of Kentucky; Judge LARRABEE, of Wisconsin; THOS. C. FIELDS and others,—all favoring the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, and considering him the only man who could save the Democratic Party, and through it, the Union, from impending dissolution. The meetings did not break up until near 12 o'clock, and after that a very large number proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where Dodworth's full band serenaded the speakers and invited guests.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference. Mr. HALE resumed his remarks upon the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, reviewing the Dred Scott decision, and showing how it conflicted with the earlier practice of the Republic and the convictions of its founders. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, took up the attack upon Mr. DOUGLAS, when Mr. MASON had paused, and after repeating the topics employed by his co-factionists in the debate, declared Mr. DOUGLAS' consistency to be his crime; since after the Dred Scott decision, he was bound in deference to pledges previously given, to abandon the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. He entered into an analysis of the campaign in Illinois in 1858, recognizing the ability exhibited by Mr. LINCOLN, and appreciating it above that of Mr. DOUGLAS. He averred that the principal points upon which Mr. DOUGLAS had prided himself in the *Harper's Magazine* article were stolen from his rival in the Senatorial contest. Mr. PUGH followed in reply to Mr. BENJAMIN, defending the Illinois Senator. The House Committee on Elections reported in regard to the Missouri contested seat, declaring in favor of the claim of Mr. F. P. BLAIR. A transient discussion occurred upon the Pacific Telegraph bill and the bill relative to public lands, when a message was received from the President announcing the arrival of the *Wyandotte* at Key West, with more rescued Africans, making an average of 1,000 actually at that port, and invoking the instant action of Congress with regard to the disposition to be made of them. In Committee of the Whole upon the Appropriation bills, Mr. PRYOR moved, unsuccessfully, to terminate the appropriation to the *Globe* for reporting speeches. An amendment limiting the reports to speeches in order, and excluding those not actually delivered, was adopted. The late disturbance at a Republican meeting in Washington provoked some remarks, in which prominent Southern Democrats and Americans united in denouncing any interference with the right of free speech at the National Capital.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 9th inst. and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here last evening. Her advices had been anticipated.

Cincinnati and vicinity was visited by a destructive tornado on Monday afternoon. Between 3 and 4 o'clock a densely black cloud appeared in the northwest, and soon afterwards a terrific storm of thunder, lightning and rain burst over the city. Buildings were unroofed, steeples of churches were blown down, telegraph lines were prostrated, and many persons were severely injured—six, it is said, fatally. The property destroyed in Cincinnati alone is estimated at half a million. Nearly all the railroads leading out of the city were obstructed by fallen trees. The country, in the direction of Cleveland, is said to have suffered the most seriously. The boats on the Ohio must have sustained much damage. One (the *Virginia Home*) was capsized, and two of the crew were lost. A train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad was thrown from the track, and the locomotive and baggage-car were demolished, though the passengers escaped without injury. The full extent of the loss sustained cannot yet be estimated.

The Methodist Conference at Buffalo was busied yesterday with the reception of reports from committees. One of these reports, that from the Committee on Temperance, recommended that preachers be instructed to use every exertion to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Domestic wine is recommended for sacramental purposes, and the practice of keeping ale and beer for family use is reprehended. The report was adopted. The Special Committee on Divorce and Marriage reported that a dissolution of the marriage relation, except by death or a violation of the Seventh Commandment, was contrary to the teachings of Scripture. The paper was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The report of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the establishment of Methodism in this country was recommitted, as documents have lately come to light which go to prove that the sect was not founded here until 1766.

The trial of the various defences in the "Omnibus suit" was proceeded with yesterday. The counsel engaged are called in the order of their names, alphabetically arranged. A number of counsel, some of whom represent large interests, were defaulted yesterday, on account of not being prepared, as Justice INGRAHAM will hear none of the usual excuses for delay.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, $20,000 was asked for by the Commissioners for laying out the upper part of the Island, and $40,000 to be used in erecting a free bridge over the Harlem River. The first request was refused, and the last was granted. The Commissioners of Roads sent in a bill for about $70,000, which was referred. A resolution directing the members of Congress from this City to use their best endeavors to secure an appropriation from the General Government to make Harlem River navigable, was referred; and one directing the Counsel for the Board to discontinue all suits against liquor-dealers, provided they should take out their licenses for the current year, was adopted.

The annual sermon before the graduating class of the Columbia Law School, was delivered last evening in the chapel of Trinity Church, Twenty-fifth-street, by Rev. Dr. VINTON, a large audience, including the President and Faculty of the College, being in attendance.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday by ⅛@¾ ℔ cent, on New-York Central, and ½@1 ℔ cent. on most the Western Road shares. State and Federal stocks steady, and Railway Bonds firm. Exchange for the *Asia*, sailing to-day, 109⅜. Money easy.

Cotton was in more demand and prices were sustained. Heavy arrivals continued to exercise a depressive influence on the market for Flour and Grain—prices of the principal kinds of which declined. The transactions in Provisions, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco, were restricted. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Sugars, which closed a shade firmer. Hay, Hops, Adamantine Candles, Spelter, Dyewoods, Iron, Lead, Tin and Whisky, were in moderate request. Fair engagements, chiefly of Breadstuffs, were reported for the principal British ports at higher rates.

The Slave-Trade in the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has at length introduced his bill in the Senate for the better suppression of the Slave-trade; and it certainly promises, if passed, to leave nothing undone that a mere act of Congress can do, to put an end to American participation in the traffic. It authorizes the preparation of five sloops for service on the coast of Africa, and imposes on the District-Attorney the duty of searching carefully all vessels bound for the slave-coast. It moreover releases naval officers from their present liability in an action for damages, in case they make a mistake in overhauling a vessel suspected of being a slaver; substitutes imprisonment for life for the death penalty, and raises the prize-money on every captured negro from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. These are the principal provisions of Mr. WILSON's bill, and they are supported by a large number of minor clauses which will give the act, if faithfully carried through, a fair prospect of real efficacy. Mr. WILSON ought, however, to add still another clause, adopting Mr. BUCHANAN's recommendation in his late message on this subject, and establishing dépôts for the negroes captured by cruisers, in which these unfortunate people can remain until returned to their own country. At present they are brought into the port nearest the point at which a slaver is taken, and enormous expense is incurred in providing them with food and shelter.

The last clause in the President's Message, in which he boldly asserts that the only places in which the traffic is "now encouraged and tolerated, are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico," painfully reminds us, however, at once of the sanguine and buoyant tone of Mr. BUCHANAN's mind, and of the difficulties which Mr. WILSON has to contend with. Nobody knows better than our "old public functionary" himself, that the traffic is both tolerated and encouraged in all the cotton States of the South—that there is a large political party in those States, of whose creed the revival of the Slave-trade is a cardinal article; that the Judges of those States tax their ingenuity to the uttermost to find a loop-hole in the clearest provisions of the existing law in order to favor the escape of notorious slavers, and that there is hardly one of the Southern States in which a jury can be got to convict anybody of participation in the traffic, no matter how clear the proof may be. In these circumstances, with which Mr. BUCHANAN is just as familiar as with anything that goes on in the country, his attempt to fasten the whole blame on Spain unpleasantly resembles hypocritical cant. We have not yet got to dealing in African negroes as openly and vigorously as Spain, but kidnapping finds just as much encouragement and toleration at Savannah as in Cuba or Porto Rico.

These things force us to remember how little Mr. WILSON's bill may accomplish, after all, even if it should be passed into a law. An act of Congress is but a piece of paper. Its efficacy depends on the zeal and energy of those who are charged with its execution. Who can doubt that the clauses which provide for the punishment of Slave-traders will prove as much of a dead letter, when invoked in the presence of Southern juries, as the clauses of the Fugitive Slave act are in the Anti-Slavery districts of the North? And yet, so long as the traffic is confined, as at present, to Southern seas, or Southern coasts, Northern juries are not likely to get a chance at these dealers in men. Our main reliance must therefore, after all, be on the efforts of the Navy, to make the business unprofitable. These Mr. WILSON's bill will do a great deal to stimulate, by increasing the prize-money, and removing liability in case of mistake. New-York, we may add, contributes more to keep the abomination alive than any port in the world, and the representatives of New-York are therefore called upon to make special efforts in Congress towards putting it down.

Mexico in the Senate.

All authentic intelligence up to the present moment goes to prove that the European Powers holding relations with Mexico have actively and strenuously opposed American diplomacy and influence in that country. The recognition of the Liberal or Constitutional Government of the Mexican Republic by Mr. McLANE, the American Minister, has recently developed this opposition in the most marked and emphatic manner. No means within the reach of the European representatives have been neglected by them in their efforts to sustain the bloody and bigoted despotism of the Church faction to crush the Liberals, and thus effectually to prostrate American interests and destroy American influence throughout the Mexican territory. Singular as it may appear, this thoroughly sordid and selfish policy of the European Powers, so entirely opposed to the dictates of Christianity and humanity, and so completely at variance with the spirit of the age that it might be supposed to be a legacy from the sixteenth century and PHILIP II. of Spain, has secured a practical alliance within the limits of the United States themselves, and has found its chief foreign support in the Republican Party of the North.

For the space of now nearly two and a half years, civil war has been raging in Mexico. During this period a revolution has been in progress—the only revolution of principles, in fact, which the country has known since it passed from the Montezumas to the Crown of Spain. When Mexico cast off the rule of FERDINAND VII., she simply changed masters, and the despotism of her elected tyrant, the modern Mexican Church, has proved more cruel and disastrous than that of the ancient Spanish monarchy. That despotism it is which she is now endeavoring to overthrow. Sordid, selfish and sanguinary, the sway of the clerical oligarchy has at last driven all that is left of public spirit, patriotism and capacity in Mexico into one supreme and almost superhuman effort to disenthrall the nation, and deliver her from the darkness of ignorance and heathenism into the light of knowledge and Christianity.

Is it not, then, more than amazing that, in this Nineteenth Century, and at this crisis of her destiny, our unhappy neighbor should find the whole civilized world banded together against her, and lending its united efforts to cast her back into darkness and despair? It is true, the American Administration, through our Minister, Mr. McLANE, has officially recognized the Liberal or Constitutional Government and party of Mexico. This act, so righteous in itself, was a gleam of hope to the struggling Liberals of the Mexican Republic, and at the moment, doubtless, proved of great immediate service. But the abuse subsequently heaped upon the Liberal Government and Party of Mexico by the Republican orators and organs; their studied and systematic misrepresentation of Mexican affairs, to the discredit of Liberal principles in that country; their united and persevering efforts in Congress to prevent any legislation calculated to assist the party and the Government recognized by our Minister, have, in fact, resulted in ranging the people of the United States, for the time being, with the European Powers in their efforts to crush Christianity and Freedom in Mexico, and to sustain a despotism which has lost all power for good, and is only strong now to degrade, debauch and demoralize humanity. The actual relations of the powerful and enlightened nations of the earth towards Mexico are a most depressing commentary upon the temper and statesmanship of our times. If we are not really retrograding in the science of human government, as some croakers allege, we must see to it that these relations undergo a speedy change. The treatment which the Liberals of Mexico are now receiving at the hands of that particular party in the United States which would have the world believe that it is the last bulwark of Liberty and Progress, is the bitterest of satires upon human consistency and intelligence.

Since January last a treaty of amity and commerce, negotiated between the United States and the Liberal Government of Mexico, has been lying before our Senate for ratification. The moment that treaty appeared in this country, it was attacked with furious malignity, on the one hand, by Republican journals and Republican leaders, in and out of Congress; and on the other by the rabid Disunionists of the South—the latter having at least the advantage of comprehending the merits of the instrument, and of knowing how impossible it would be for them to execute their own unrighteous designs towards their own country, were it to become the law of both nations. In twenty days from this date, the time allotted for the ratification of the treaty will expire. If the treaty is ratified, the Mexican question is settled. If it is rejected, the complications of our relations with Mexico and with the European Powers respecting that country will be definitely augmented.

But whatever course is pursued with regard to the Mexican treaty, the incoming Administration, be it Democratic or Republican, may rely upon it that it will be speedily forced to face and settle the Mexican question—the first and greatest living question of our own foreign policy. Should a Republican Administration come into power, with no Mexican treaty upon which to base its authority for regulating our relations with that country, it is not difficult to understand how vast a power for mischief the South would hold through the control of an opposition in the Democratic Senate. If the Republican Senators are even moderately wise, they will make good use of the next twenty days in acting upon the proverb that "prevention is better than cure."

Mayor Wood and the Councilmen.

Mayor WOOD yesterday sent to the Common Council the following brief and expressive letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution proposing to print five thousand copies of the report of the Special Committee appointed in 1858 to make arrangements for the celebration of the Atlantic Cable.

If that report possessed any merit, which is doubtful, it is quite certain that no public interest can attach to it at this time. That celebration—the event which created it—the attending circumstances and performances upon the occasion—have passed away and have no longer any public value.

But, however meritorious, the charter intervenes to prevent the publishing of the report, except by contract under and upon sealed bids and after publicly advertising ten days. This restriction of the charter is imperative and must control. It presents an inseparable barrier to the adoption of this resolution. I therefore return it without approval.

FERNANDO WOOD.

As we do not often enjoy the pleasure of complimenting our eloquent Chief Magistrate upon his oratorical and epistolary efforts, we take a special and particular satisfaction in commending alike the substance and the form of this excellent piece of composition. If it lacks, as perhaps it does, the fluent splendor of BURKE, it has the higher merit of a contemptuous terseness not unworthy the angry dispatches of Lord WELLINGTON in Spain. And every tax-paying citizen will agree with us that the point to which the Mayor speaks is as practical and as estimable as the fashion in which he speaks to it. He refuses to allow the Common Councilmen to make literary ducks and drakes of the public money—in the first place, because they have no legal right to print books in the way they propose; and in the second place, because the book which they propose to print is an utterly worthless and superfluous book. We wish "His Honor" was always as well employed. It is very much to be regretted that this veto, through the blundering of some subordinate, should not have been presented to the Councilmen in time to produce its natural effect. BOOLE and his brethren now claim that the ten days allowed by the law for the presentation of a "veto" having expired, their little project has become a law; and so not only snap their fingers at "His Honor," but try to make the public suspect that the delay which has served them was only part of a nice little dramatic plot, concocted between "His Honor" and themselves. We hope there may still be some means found of cutting off this "cable" of theirs; but however this may be, the Mayor still has it in his power to confound his enemies and confute his slanderers, by putting down his magisterial foot with equal emphasis upon certain other Councilmanic schemes not less flagrant and characteristic. There is the proposition for tying a *savant* to BOOLE, and sending the pair off, with $2,500 in their pockets, on a "sanitary tour" through Europe; and the not less remarkable appropriation of $20,000 to buy a London Fire-Escape. These the Mayor still holds between his thumb and forefinger, and we devoutly hope that for our sakes, as well as his own, he will show them no mercy.

SUNDAY AND THE SUNDAY LAWS.—A correspondent, whose statements we have found to be reliable and intelligent, assures us that the condition of the City last Sunday was much more orderly and decent than has been represented. His tour of observation extended through Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, the entire length of the Bowery, the Five Points, and Broadway from Chambers to Thirtieth-street. In the whole course of his excursion, he did not find a single open dram-shop, nor did he meet a single drunken man, though he kept a sharp look-out for both. He did see the German theatres in operation—to the scandal of the Police, and the disgrace of our City. Cigar and confectionery stores were also open. With these exceptions, all kinds of business were suspended, or if prosecuted at all, prosecuted in secret.

If such are the facts, the Police deserve to have them recognized, as an encouragement to fidelity. In a contest between the guardians of the peace of the City and the parties who contribute most to invade it, universal sympathy must go with the authorities; and it will certainly do so, just in the measure in which they discharge their duty, without fear or favor.

Academy of Music.

Il Trovatore was the opera selected as likely to draw the largest audience to the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of Mlle. SPERANZA's benefit. Mme. GAZZANIGA sustained the *rôle* of *Lonora*, Miss WISSLER that of *Azucena*, Signor TAMARO that of *Manrico*, and Signor DUBREUL of *Fernando*. A pleasant incident of the evening, was the presentation to Mme. GAZZANIGA of an elegant wreath of flowers by Mlle. SPERANZA. A note, of which the following is a translation, accompanied the elegant testimonial, which was given Mme. GAZZANIGA by a little girl, who unexpectedly made her appearance on the stage:

To Madame Marietta Gazzaniga:

DEAR MADAME: Permit me to offer you, by the hand of an innocent child, a wreath of flowers, which symbolize at once your beautiful qualities and my gratitude and affection. Your farewell to the American people, who love you and deservedly esteem you by taking the form of noble generosity towards an Italian and a youthful sister in art, will be long and admiringly remembered both in Italy and this country. May heaven, dear Madame, fill your heart forever with the feelings of happiness with which you have this evening comforted mine. May your journey across that ocean, which was so fatally chilling to me, be happy and pleasant,—happily presage for you a passage through life, free from every storm and cloud of adversity. I beg of you, in addition to what you have done for me, that you will kindly permit me to return thanks to the other artists who have taken part in my benefit, with a noble generosity that entitles them to the blessings of heaven, the kindly remembrance of the New-York public, and the lasting gratitude of her to whom they have given such timely and disinterested assistance.

ADALINA SPERANZA.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1860.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Tornado at the West.

BUILDINGS PROSTRATED AND UNROOFED—STEAMBOATS LOST—TREES BLOWN DOWN—TELEGRAPHS DESTROYED—RAILROADS BLOCKED UP WITH FALLEN TIMBER—A HALF MILLION OF DAMAGE IN CINCINNATI ALONE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 22.

The most destructive tornado every known visited this city yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. The storm came from the northwest, and appeared to be a cloud densely black, some two miles in breadth, rushing forward with fearful rapidity, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and torrents of rain.

The damage done in this city by the blowing down and unroofing of houses is immense, and will probably approximate $500,000.

A large number of persons were injured, but as far as ascertained, but six persons were killed.

The roof of the new *Commercial* office building was blown off, portions of which were carried to the distance of an entire square. A part of the wall fell through JOHNSON's saloon, adjoining, injuring several persons who were on the ground floor.

The steeple of St. Andrew's Church was blown off and fell through the roof.

Almost all the public buildings, school houses and churches, besides a large number of dwellings, were unroofed or otherwise damaged.

The telegraph lines in every direction were prostrated.

Little is known of the damage in the country, but as far as is ascertained it has been fully as severe as in the city.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was covered with a forest of fallen timber between here and Carthage Village, and the country along the Little Miami Railroad, between here and Cleveland, suffered terribly.

At Loveland the railroad dépôt and other buildings were demolished, as was also the railroad shop at Lawrenceburgh.

The Catholic Seminary on the hill beyond Brighton was unroofed and otherwise badly damaged.

The storm visited Cumminsville with great fury. The Catholic Orphan Asylum was completely unroofed, and the road between Cumminsville and the Brighton House completely covered with trees torn up by the roots. The nurseries and gardens along the road suffered terribly.

The storm raged with fearful violence along the river. The steamers at the levee were, however, properly moored, and weathered the gale.

The steamer *Virginia Home*, when two miles above the City, was capsized, and the cabin parting from the hull, floated down the river in fragments. There were but three passengers on board, all of whom were saved. Two of the crew were lost. The boat was valued at $6,000.

At Spring Grove Cemetery the destruction to monuments, trees and shrubbery was severe.

Along the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, from Morristown to Circleville, trees were blown down by thousands, and several houses were destroyed. There was great destruction of trees and shrubbery, and all along the Clifton-avenues the trees were uprooted.

A train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad was thrown from the track, and the locomotive and baggage car completely demolished. The passengers escaped uninjured.

A heavy rain set in early in the evening, and continued till after midnight, drenching the habitations already made roofless by the tornado, which is conceded to have been the most disastrous known to the present generation.

It is impossible to estimate all the damage that has been done, but scarcely a house in the city has escaped uninjured.

No traces were seen of the storm on the Ohio and Mississippi Road, west of Lawrenceburg. From that point east its signs are seen on every hand.

Northwest of the city it appears to have extended about seven miles in the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

The tornado was very severe as far east as Chillicothe.

Trees were blown down in all directions, houses unroofed, and a general destruction of property is apparent in all quarters.

Great fears are entertained for steamboats and coal-boats on the river above here.

The storm along the river above and below was very severe. At Madison, Indiana, six or eight buildings were unroofed, but no lives were lost. Three or four pair of coal boats were sunk, and six men are missing. The steamer *Eunice* was partly wrecked near Ghent, Kentucky. Her cabin and chimneys were blown overboard, together with a quantity of freight. The steamer *Argyle* lost her chimneys. Wharf boats at Patriot, Ghent and Carrollton were torn from their moorings; carried up stream and wrecked. At New Richmond, Ohio, several buildings were unroofed, and a vast amount of damage was done to boats and rafts. Six pair of coal boats were in sight as the storm came on, but nothing has been seen of them since. All on board have probably perished. The railroads have sustained but little damage, and are all in running order.

Additional from the Pacific.

MURDER OF AN EXPRESS RIDER—THE LATEST MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, May 21.

The Pony Express from San Francisco, May 11, reached here at 4 o'clock this evening. The California telegraph lines being down, we have no later advices than those brought direct from San Francisco.

A rider was killed by the Indians on the California end of the route, but all the express matter was saved. A detention of about 36 hours was caused by the misfortune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 11—4 P. M.

Candles steady and a shade firmer. Coffee—10,000 bags Costa Rica, at auction to-day, brought 15⅞c.; Rio cannot be quoted at over 15c., the market tending downward. Coal inactive and no change; sales of Cumberland, 2,000 tons in bulk, at $16. Sales of Drills at 10c.@10½c. Fish were quiet and unchanged. There were sales of Dried Apples and Raisins at the last quotations. Fresh Fruits at auction were at a decline.

Scotch Pig Iron, $35. Molasses and Syrups dull and drooping. Malt Liquors were in fair request. Sales of 2,000 kegs Nails at $3 14. Pitch, $3. Tar, $5. There was nothing doing in Oils. Provisions were sensibly lower, and found no favor. The last accounts from New-York had depressed the views of buyers. Bacon, 13c.@14c. Pork, extra clear, in bbls., $25; half-bbls, $9 50; mess bbls., $17. Sales of Lard, of J. H. & Co., 14½c. Butter was slow, at the last quotations.

Hams unsalable. Rice steady. Foreign raw Sugars were heavy. There were small sales of No. 1 China at 8c. Domestic raw unchanged and inactive. Foreign Brandies were active. Domestic Liquors steady but slow at last quotation. There were considerable sales of Tea—fair black and green—at about covering cost. Wines inactive and without change.

The entire appropriation made by the State Legislature, covering the ensuing fiscal year, foots up $1,464,000, about $34,000 of which goes to pay off old claims. Something over $200,000 will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all demands now due.

In two or three days telegraphic communication will be complete between San Francisco and Vassalia, 210 miles southeast of the Butterfield Overland route.

The Overland Mail, with St. Louis dates to April 16, reached San Francisco on the 9th, bringing over 10,000 letters, the largest number ever received here at one time. The next subsequent mail is telegraphed, and will arrive this evening.

The late rains have damaged the crops of hay and grain considerably in certain sections, but generally the growing crops throughout California and Oregon promise an abundant harvest.

A Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum is soon to be erected in San Francisco, funds being provided by the State.

Preparations are making to work a copper vein in the Eldorado County. The ore assays 1,154 pounds copper and 10 pounds 7 ounces silver to the pan.

Good receipts continue from the copper mines near Crescent City, in Del Norte County—large quantities of ore having already been taken out ready for shipment. A company having $10,000 worth of machinery will sail on the 13th for Guaymas, whence they will have the machinery transported overland to Chihuahua, with the purpose of reopening the once celebrated silver mine in that department of Mexico, which has been abandoned for the last fifty years.

Overland advices from Southern Oregon furnish one or two items of interest. Messrs. SHIEL & LOGAN, Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress, were expected at Jacksonville on the 7th, to address the people from the same stand.

The quartz mines near Jacksonville are still yielding immensely.

A steam crushing-mill was soon to commence operations. An extensive new ditch to convey water through the Placer diggings had been completed. The Washoe silver mining accounts continue exciting in details, but are difficult to condense into a general summary. Every day it is reported leads which had been very rich, turn out of little value, while others of which nothing had been heard, are proved to be immensely valuable. Speculation in claims has subsided materially, capitalists offering to pay the expenses of hunting up and opening up new mines rather than purchasing at high prices interest in undeveloped lands. All the valleys of arable lands in and around Carson and Virginia Cities is taken up, and farmers are busy plowing and putting in crops suited to supply the transient population. The immigration continued unabated, and since the more settled weather buildings and mining operations were started into new life, with an abundant supply of provisions and tools for working.

A route for a ditch to bring the waters of Clear Creek and Washoe Lake into the Placer gold diggings has been surveyed, and pronounced practicable, and $200,000 needed to complete the work was subscribed.

A number of quartz mills were being erected. Many discoveries of silver leads were made by poor men, who were offering 12 per cent. per month for money to open their mines, offering their claims as security.

At 3 P. M., to-day, the American clipper ship *Lotius* arrived, 48 days from Hong-Kong, with 137 passengers. She brings advices of two other ships on their way. The ship *Flying Mist* sailed to-day for PARKER's Guano Island.

The Overland Mail, bound eastward, left at noon to-day, taking 960 letters and three passengers for St. Louis.

The Mail leaving on the 9th took 500 letters and five through passengers.

The names of the cabin passengers by the steamer *Golden Gate*, of the 5th inst., are as follows:

Right Rev. J. Ingraham, Mr. Kipp and wife, J. Ross Browne, C. A. Eastman and family, Mrs. R. E. Wells and child, S. B. Harris, Capt. J. W. Hale, J. W. Simonton, J. L. Booker, J. W. Findlay, Lieut. Quattlebaum, Chas. A. Nash, N. de Jorliz, Capt. Oglusa, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. R. Chandler and infant, F. Randall, D. D. Gassner and wife, Mrs. Tarlton, J. H. B. Horton, wife and child, H. W. Loomis, R. P. Everett, A. Ingolsbio, Mr. Kraft, J. F. O'Conner and family, D. Slater, Mrs. Kearney Green, F. Page, Professor Anderson and family, Mr. R. Isle, Mr. Blair and family, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Davidson, Miss Belding, H. Bragg, Mrs. Isaac L. Friedlander, B. B. Neff, Mrs. Finlay and two children, Capt. Brey, J. Pearson, Mrs. E. J. Swasey, Mrs. Mowbray and child, D. Malone, Rev. Thomas Cooley, D. M. Steele, H. Worley, G. M. Hogan, S. H. Burnett, J. P. Steptoe, wife and daughter, A. F. Brown, Thos. C. Edwards, D. Hayes, J. Gross, D. K. Newell and wife, H. Pierce, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Hyatt and child, W. Cunningham, L. Parsons and wife, Mrs. Emery and child, Mrs. Paddock and child, Mrs. A. C. Strang and two children, Mrs. Gardner, D. Peters, Messrs. Baldwin, E. Gore, A. J. Pryer, Jos. Cace, F. Gross, A. M. Ingraham, W. C. Creighton, Mrs. Calvin, Mrs. Dale, James Cameron, Geo. Cooper, L. Garzolo, J. Solomon, P. May, L. E. Jones, Mrs. Moods, J. S. Nesbit, A. Cooppy, R. Nesbit, Mrs. Clark and brother, F. H. Humbold, wife and son, L. Cheney, Thos. W. Palmer, J. McMudd, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. A. Bulter, M. Flood, T. L. Ennon, Judge Curry and family, C. A. Low, Capt. Cowen, wife and child, Thos. Meader and wife, and Miss Hemer, Capt. Marvin, H. R. Meredith, A. O. Mumford, A. J. Emory, S. F. Curtis, Mrs. Tuttle and child, F. Ruble, O. B. Simpson, J. D. Sanderson, Mrs. J. D. Harwell, H. A. White, A. E. Chamberlain, P. Downe, Lieut. C. T. Gartwell, F. C. Pelton, wife and two children, Peter Dean, J. E. Clerk, J. D. Winters, Capt. H. W. Lunt, Mr. Hedges and wife, V. Burard and wife, Joseph E. Burdos, H. Turera, Mr. Love, Mr. Albemeyer, R. Gudley, H. J. Fitch, H. Chester and brother, J. Fredericks, wife and two children, Mrs. Wertheimer and child, Mr. Noe, wife and child, Mr. Weidennuther, E. Woodman, J. Deguan, D. Dopke and wife, Dr. G. W. Wooly, Mr. McGowan, L. Bloomer, Geo. Gay, J. Cogell, N. R. Dewall, A. M. Ensyn, A. J. Emery, D. Slatter, W. Cook, Mrs. P. Filterer and infant, M. P. Harris, Mrs. M. J. Hardon, Mr. Matches, D. Haffney.

The Methodist Conference.

NO ALE OR BEER FOR FAMILY USE—DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE—THE CENTENNIAL OF METHODISM.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 22.

The business before the Conference to-day was the reception of reports from the Committees.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Temperance, submitted a report, recommending that the preachers be instructed to coöperate in all proper efforts for securing in all States in which they may reside, laws looking to the utter extinction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The report also highly approves of the practice of using domestic wines for sacramental purposes, in view of the adulteration of commerce, disapproves of the practice of keeping ale and beer for family use, and of the renting of buildings for the purpose of traffic in liquors, and urges decided action on the part of the Church in every way calculated to put down the great vice of intemperance. The report was adopted.

Mr. POWER, from the Special Committee on Divorce and Re-Marriage, reported that it is the sense of the Conference that the marriage relation can only be dissolved by a violation of the seventh commandment or by death, and that a subsequent marriage by either party, while both are living, is contrary to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The report of the Committee in relation to the Centennary of Methodism was recommitted, additional documents having come to hand to prove that Methodism was not established in this country till 1766.

A resolution by Mr. W. C. SMITH, that the question on the adoption of the reports of the Slavery Committee be taken without debate, by ayes and nays, was summarily laid on the table.

A resolution by Mr. MERRITT, instructing the Committee on Itinerancy to inquire whether the resolutions passed by the Baltimore Conference at its last session on the subject of Slavery are in conflict with the Discipline. [Carried.]

Considerable discussion ensued, gentlemen urging that it was an attempt to take action on the Slavery Question in advance of the day fixed for its consideration. The resolution was finally indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. REDDY, that in the reception of the memorial from the National Association of local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and by the admission of the deputation from that body, no intention was had to recognize the Methodist Church South, but only such as are members of its own Church.

The order for to-morrow is the Slavery Committee's reports. The time allowed for each member to speak upon the subject was to-day fixed at 30 minutes.

Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 22.

The attendance this morning was larger than usual. Three hundred and twenty-nine delegates were present. A report was presented and adopted by the Assembly, recommending the second week in January next as a season of prayer for the whole world. Also a report, which was adopted, discountenancing the practice of social dancing, but leaving the matter of discipline to the several sessions. The report on Foreign Missions was presented by Dr. EDGAR, and interesting remarks were made by Hon. WALTER LOWRIE and Rev. S. MALTOON of Siam.

After speeches by Rev. Mr. JAUVILLE, of India, and Rev. Mr. BYINGTON, of the Choctaw Nation, the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was adopted. The great debate on the reorganization of the Boards was resumed, and Dr. THORNWELL concluded his speech, contending for the substitution of a Committee directly responsible to the General Assembly. Rev. Dr. HODGE reviewed his position, and made an able exposition of the doctrine of the Church, and the only basis on which its system could be carried out. Dr. KREBS continued the debate. During this discussion the house was densely thronged with an exceedingly attentive audience.

New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, May 22.

The Assembly to-day has heard reports from its delegates to other denominations and addresses from the delegates of the Reformed Presbyterian and Evangelical Southern Synods. The report of the Committee on Education has also been discussed to-day by the leading speakers with great earnestness, and is not yet disposed of. Most of the speakers hitherto regard the Assembly plan as radically defective.

From Leavenworth, K. T.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, May 21.

A fire broke out here this morning, destroying the Farmers' Feed and Sale Stable. The building was owned by J. P. RUSSELL. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $600. The loss on the contents is probably $500, which is not insured. O. L. BRACKLIN's drug-store was also destroyed. The loss upon the building and stock is $35,000; no insurance. The fire originated in the feed and sale stable, and is supposed to have been purposely set.

A distressing drought still prevails throughout the Territory, from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. But very little rain has fallen for ninety days, and fears are entertained of a total failure of all the crops.

The Overland Express to California.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

A large mail left this point to-day for the Pony Express. Among the number were ten letters from the Japanese Embassy, to be remailed at San Francisco for Japan.

Advices received here from San Francisco on the 12th state that a rider on the California side had been killed by an Indian, but the regular time made, showing the efficiency of the Company.

The Poisoning Cases at Weymouth, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 22.

The investigation by the coroner's jury in the late mysterious deaths at Weymouth has resulted in declaring that BETSEY FRANCES TIRRELL was poisoned with strychnine, which has also been discovered in the remains of her elder sister MARY, who died about three months previous. Both girls were found to be *enciente*. HARVEY is in jail heavily ironed. His examination will take place this week.

Fatal Accident at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 21.

The scaffolding at the north end of Trinity church, which is in process of erection on the corner of Washington-avenue and Eleventh-street, fell this morning, precipitating nine workmen sixteen feet into a pile of rocks beneath, fatally injuring JAMES SHERMAN and THOMAS HILL, and seriously wounding several others. JOHN MORTON's back was broken, and he will probably die.

Fall of a Church.

NORWICH, Tuesday, May 22.

A large portion of the new Methodist Church in the course of erection fell to-day, severely injuring two of the workmen. This is the same edifice which was totally destroyed during the severe blow of Feb. 10, just after its completion.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 21.

The Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of this State have nominated ELIJAH H. NORTON for Congress, *vice* JAMES CRAIG.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, on the Platform of Mr. Douglas.

The Rescued Africans at Key West.

The Abuses of Congressional Reporting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FRAUDS IN MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Covode Committee to-day had before them W. C. BARNEY, of New-York, to testify as to certain mail contracts made by Postmaster-General HOLT. Mr. BARNEY testified that he was a bidder for the mail-service, under the fourth section of the act of June 14, 1858, which says:

"It shall not be lawful for the Postmaster-General to make any steamship, or other new contract, for carrying the mails on the sea, for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than the sea and inland postages on the mails so transported."

Witness' bid was for sea mail service between New-York, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, for the postages for two years. Mr. HOLT objected to the bid, as it left the Isthmus unprovided for, and rendered advertisement necessary for proposals for that part of the line. Mr. BARNEY then modified his bid so as to make the Pacific service start from the Gulf ports, and thus complete the connection, all for the postages. Mr. HOLT now declared the whole service "inland," and said he should ask for proposals, in face of the plain provisions of the law of 1858. He was told if the service was inland the contract must be for four years, instead of two. But the Postmaster-General fell back on the proviso which says the Postmaster-General may make temporary contracts until a regular letting can take place.

Here seems to have been—first, clear violation of law, and a resort to subterfuge to cover up such violation of law. To carry out this purpose, letters were addressed to several parties inviting proposals, but stating no time within which bids would be received. As this afforded opportunity for gross fraud, Mr. BARNEY succeeded in getting a particular hour named, which was 3 o'clock P. M., on the 30th April, 1859. In response to these invitations, only two bidders came within the terms of the invitation,—DANIEL H. JOHNSON, for $162,000, and witness for $178,000. Witness had three other bids; one at $268,000, for improved service. Mr. VANDERBILT made no regular bid. The contract was awarded to Mr. JOHNSON, the service to commence on the 5th of October last. On the 3d, Mr. JOHNSON notified the Department that he could not perform his contract, and the service was turned over to Mr. VANDERBILT, under a conditional contract made in August preceding, at $187,500, exclusive of Isthmus charges of $75,000, making the total for service $262,500, when Mr. BARNEY claimed the contract as the next lowest bidder at $178,200. Here was not only a positive violation of the law, but one which cost the Government $84,300 for nine months' service. Soon after the contract was awarded to Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BARNEY inquired to know if Mr. JOHNSON failed to execute the contract, whether the next lowest bidder would have it; but the Postmaster-General replied: "Owing to the weight of the testimonials of ability to execute the service, a failure was impossible," and declined to answer further. A conditional contract was afterwards made with Mr. VANDERBILT in August, in violation of law and the rights of other parties.

The law says "contracts shall in all cases be awarded to the lowest bidder." In this case it was given to the highest bidder, regardless of law.

But a more reckless violation of law occurred in releasing Mr. JOHNSON's securities from all liability. This, it seemed, was necessary to be done to induce Mr. JOHNSON to resign his contract. Otherwise the securities would have executed it, and Mr. VANDERBILT would have been disappointed. The Administration could not afford this, as Mr. VANDERBILT's influence in Congress was needed. The Committee think this decided the point, since Mr. HOLT has been regarded as the honest man of the Administration. It is understood, further, that Mr. JOHNSON received in cash $30,000.

The matter is to be further examined, and Mr. JOHNSON will be required to speak out as to the object of the Administration in swapping round, and how much each party received. The Committee may report in favor of declaring VANDERBILT's contract null and void, on the ground that it is a palpable violation of law.

OUR CLAIMS UPON PERU.

Our Government, I understand, has proposed to Peru to pay $400,000 in full of all claims; and let American Commissioners be appointed to investigate the claims, and pay out the money at Washington. Peru declines the proposition: first, because it fails to recognize the principle for which she has contended in the case of the two guano ships confiscated; and secondly, because no claims but these two have been presented, which she is not ready to pay. Peru desires a mixed Commission, like that established with Paraguay, but this President BUCHANAN refuses.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The President has tendered to Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN the appointment as Commissioner under the Paraguayan treaty, to settle claims against that Government. He has not yet signified his acceptance.

Mr. DIX had been decided upon prior to his appointment as Postmaster.

KANSAS CLAIMS.

A large number of claims for losses of property by violence in Kansas, amounting to half a million of dollars, are now pending before the House Committee upon Claims.

OUR JAPANESE VISITERS.

The ceremony of exchanging ratifications of the Treaty with Japan took place to day at the State Department, in the presence of a number of persons. It consisted merely of comparing and certifying the correctness of the copies. The Ministers afterwards attended a *matinée* at Mr. VAN LIMBURG's, accompanied by Capts. DUPONT and LEE. This evening they receive visitors in their own parlors, and to-morrow will attend the sessions of Congress. They have addressed a note to each member of the Cabinet, saying that the Embassy would be pleased to receive them on Thursday. Notes have also been addressed to Messrs. CORWIN of the House, and MASON of the Senate, fixing Friday as the day when the Ministers would be pleased to receive the members of Congress and their families.

It is understood that our Japanese guests are much pleased with the courteous and gentlemanly conduct of Capts. DUPONT and LEE, who are unremitting in their attentions to them.

I am pleased to say that the lost sketch-book has been restored, and Mr. LESLIE has been written to by the Commission, explaining the matter, and retracting the charge against his artist, Mr. CHAPIN.

MR. BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. BENJAMIN'S speech in the Senate, to-day, is the theme of much praise, as an able discussion of the abstract question.

POLITICAL EXPECTATION.

No one here seems to anticipate harmony in the Democratic ranks, and LINCOLN'S election is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

A private letter from the South announces that Gen. HOUSTON will run as an independent candidate against the field.

Mr. DOUGLAS' friends are confident of his nomination at Baltimore. I.Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, the President communicated to that body to-day a report of the Attorney-General, showing the amount expended in the defence of private land claims in California; the details of the expenditures, and the results. It appears from this document that an incredible number of fraudulent claims to land in California had been fabricated and sustained by the most unblushing perjury. Many of them had been approved by the Board of Land Commissioners, and by the District Courts of California. No less than twenty-five appeals in these cases were heard and decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Government at the last term. The amount involved was not less in all than one hundred million dollars. One claim was for 3,600 square miles of land, another for 450 square miles, and the famous Santillan claim, had for a part of the city of San Francisco, worth about ten millions of dollars. The Attorney-General pays a high compliment to the abilities of E. M. STANTON, Esq., who assisted in this business. The report is an able and interesting document, disclosing legal achievements of no ordinary magnitude.

The City Councils have passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of riotous interference with the Republican serenading party Saturday night, and requesting the Mayor to prevent future outrage, and arrest and punish the guilty in the present instance.

The Japanese Commissioners, attended by several members of their suite and the Naval Commissioners, proceeded to the State Department at noon to-day, where their treaty with this Government was duly ratified. The copies of the document were carefully compared, and certificates of correctness, of which there were several, signed and exchanged. On their way to the Department the treaty was borne on the shoulders of two of their servants. Secretary CASS, during the diplomatic proceedings, informed the Commissioners that it afforded him great pleasure to exchange the ratification of a treaty with them, and expressed a fervent hope that the two nations would be bound still closer in friendship. The Commissioners reciprocated the compliment and expressed their obligations to the venerable Secretary, and spoke of the kind attentions bestowed on them, and trusted that peace between the two nations may be everlasting.

The Japanese will visit the House of Representatives to-morrow, at one o'clock. They have set apart two hours on Friday and Saturday for visits to them by Members of Congress and families.

The Republican Association in Washington are making arrangements foa a public meeting Monday night to ratify the Chicago nominations.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial in favor of changing the Tariff.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the Deficiency bill as returned from the House. The latter had stricken out the provision for paying the widow of LEWIS T. LINN arrears of mileage.

The Senate, after some debate, receded from its amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution for the restoration of AUGUSTUS S. BALDWIN to the active list as Lieutenant of the Navy.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to grant alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and the Committee on Conference were ordered to confer with a similar Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. DAVIS' Territorial resolutions were taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks. He corrected the statements made by Messrs. LANE and PUGH, yesterday, in regard to the action of Indiana upon the introduction of slaves. He contended that Indiana did petition for a suspension law, prohibiting Slavery for ten years, and Congress refused. Its slaves were taken in afterwards, in violation of law, but the Courts decided that the ordinance of 1787 was binding, and all slaves, by virtue of it, emancipated. It was useless, therefore, to deny that the ordinance of 1787 was regarded as legal and binding. He read Mr. RANDOLPH'S report in opposition to the petition of Indiana Territory, and said the growth of that State had demonstrated the wisdom of that refusal. He next referred to the interference of the Supreme Court in political questions, and said in doing so they hurt nobody, but damaged their own reputations. He hooted at the idea that the Dred Scott decision disposed of the rights and interests of fifteen States of the Union who were not a party to the suit. The claim was perfectly monstrous. No court and no caucus could settle this question, which was the great question of the age.

Whenever the friends of freedom had contended for the right, this question has been argued and adjudicated, and the efforts of the Supreme Court to decide it against the advocates of free principles would only result in the overthrow of the Court. The founders of the Government established Anti-Slavery principles, and the Republican Party were determined to maintain them. They had the courage to survive defeat, and it was that sort of courage which finally succeeded. He argued at length to show that the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories had constantly been exercised and acknowledged.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the ordinance of 1787 was never popular in the Northwest. The officers appointed under it ruled that section with a rod of iron. The ordinance of 1787 was never legally passed. Slaves were held in all that Territory in spite of the ordinance. Illinois as well as Indiana protested against the prohibition of Slavery. But for the foreign emigration that filled up the Northwest Slavery had not been driven out. Forty thousand ordinances would not have done it.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said when we met here in December the public mind was greatly disturbed by the irruption of a band of fanatics into a State of the Union with the avowed intent to liberate the slaves. A large number of resolutions have been offered, all relating to the relation of the general Government to Slavery in the States and Territories. The large number and variety of these resolutions required that those who professed to belong to the same party should meet, in order to harmonize and act in concert. A meeting of Democratic Senators was therefore held to accomplish this purpose. The Senator from Illinois, in a speech occupying two days, had presented the extraordinary spectacle of advocating his own claims to the Presidency, and denouncing those who had dared to express their views on subjects before the Senate. The Senator from Illinois assumed that he was the embodiment of the Democratic Party, and that all who opposed him were rebels. He arraigned other Senators, and charged them and the representatives of seventeen States at Charleston as being on the high road to disunion. After having thus assailed everybody, he announced that he had only spoken in self-defence, and with princely magnanimity agreed to forgive those who, as he said, had erred more through ignorance than design. Mr. BENJAMIN then defended the Democratic Senators from the charge of having undertaken to dictate to the Charleston Convention what sort of platform it should make. When the Kansas bill was before the Senate, the Senator from Illinois called a caucus of Democratic Senators every morning to decide on their action for the day. The late Senatorial caucus had done no more than that. Yet, for this, it had been charged with seeking to diminish the Senator's chances for success. Mr. BENJAMIN next examined Mr. DOUGLAS' charge that seventeen Democratic States had adopted a platform looking to the dissolution of the Union, and had placed themselves under the lead of Mr. YANCEY, an avowed disunionist. His State had voted for that platform, and he should vote for the Senate resolutions; and he denied that the Senator from Illinois had correctly stated the meaning of either. Nobody here wanted to make a Slave code—a slang term which Mr. DOUGLAS had picked up from the Republicans—not to force Slavery on an unwilling people. The attacks upon the Democratic Senators were wanton and unprovoked, and he should repel them. The Senator had defended his consistency at great length, which was not the issue between them. The issue was that the Senator from Illinois had made a bargain and had violated it. To prove this he should not go further back than 1857, up to which time the Senator from Illinois was looked upon by the Democratic Party with pride and favor. Why was it that a Senator who had thus been treated with favor should now be separated from his former associates? That he had passed over in his speech, and he (BENJAMIN) would supply the deficiency. Mr. BENJAMIN then went into a history of the Kansas act, pointing out the differences between Democrats, Republicans and Douglas Democrats. At that time the Democrats, being unable to agree as to the power of the people of the Territories, it was agreed to refer the subject to the Courts, and to abide by the decision. He never had attacked the Senator's consistency. It was his consistency that constituted his great crime—adhering still to views which he had agreed to abandon when the Court decided it, and which the Court had decided against him. This, he charged, was bad faith. The Senator no longer worshipped at the Democratic shrine, but had wandered forth after strange gods. The Senator from Illinois had admitted that he made this bargain, and yet he had been engaged since 1857 in trying to explain away, in conjunction with the Republicans, the decision of the Court, and to render it useless in case it should be affirmed. He quoted from the Dred Scott decision to show that the principle of rights to slave property in the Territories was decided by it. On this point he argued at great length to show that Congress had full power over the Territories within the limits of its Constitutional power; that the Constitution forbid the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories by Congress, and as the Territorial Government derived all its powers from Congress, the Territorial Legislature could not do more than Congress could. No sooner was this decision made than it was attacked by the Republicans, and the Chief Justice assailed as having colluded with the President of the United States. The Senator from Illinois got over his bargain by saying that he did not agree to abide by the decision in the Dred Scott case, but when the case was carried up from the Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court he would obey that. This was an after-thought first announced in the canvass of 1858, when pressed by Mr. LINCOLN for a seat in the Senate. To save himself from defeat he introduced his theory as to the power of the people in the Territories.

Mr. BENJAMIN then read from the discussion between Messrs. LINCOLN and DOUGLAS to show that the former was much more candid in his answers than the latter, and he confessed he was not such an ultra Anti-Slavery man as he supposed. Mr. DOUGLAS told us here that he would abide by the decision of the Court, but at home he turns his back on his promise, repudiates his words and tells his people that he has so arranged the Kansas bill that in spite of the decision of the Court the people of the Territories can keep slaves out. To be twice deceived by the same man would be to make them dupes and fools. Even Mr. LINCOLN was shocked at his profligacy, and charged him with bad faith. The election came off, and though Mr. DOUGLAS was successful by the arrangement of the legislative districts, Mr. LINCOLN beat him four thousand on the popular vote.

Mr. BENJAMIN next read from Mr. DOUGLAS' *Harper's Magazine* article to show that he had absolutely copied Mr. LINCOLN'S arguments of 1858, and claimed them as discoveries of his own.

Mr. BENJAMIN warned Mr. DOUGLAS that the tendencies of his doctrines were to drive him back, step by step, to the Black Republican camp. We already find him using the arguments and quoting the language of the Republican Party. He next took up Mr. DOUGLAS' statement that the Tennessee resolutions, offered at Charleston, were liable to two constructions, and said he had already threatened them to put a construction unfriendly to the South. He read the resolutions, and contended that they were susceptible of but one fair construction, and that was a full recognition of the right of all citizens to take property into the Territory. He further said the South now demanded a clear and explicit declaration of principles. He wanted no platform of doubtful construction. The Senator from Illinois claimed to belong to the Democratic Party, and to have had a majority with him at Charleston. How was that apparent majority obtained?

Mr. PUGH of Ohio, (Dem.)—It was expressed by a vote of the States present.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Yes. It was obtained by one of those little arrangements which one sometimes made. But the truth of history will leak out. Mr. BENJAMIN then explained how by skillful tactics they succeeded in getting rules adopted, by which the votes of minorities against DOUGLAS were suppressed by the unit rule, and minorities in his favor allowed to vote. He read the statistics of the voting to sustain this view, and to show that Mr. DOUGLAS really had only 130 votes in the Convention. In this connexion he read largely from Mr. BUTLER'S speech to his constituents in Massachusetts. "More in sorrow than in anger he had thus referred to the Illinois Senator. Up to 1858 no one had a higher regard or respect for him than himself. He held him up to the Democrats of Louisiana in 1856 as the model of an American statesman, but his confidence in him was forfeited, and could not be restored." He had repudiated his obligations. After making his promises he went home, his knees faltered and he gave way. Mr. LINCOLN, who stood firmly on principle and was beaten, is the candidate for the Presidency of his party. Mr. DOUGLAS, who faltered, won the prize he contended for, but the glittering prize to which he had looked for years is slipping from his grasp. He might conclude as the Senator from Illinois had done, by saying that he had acted only in self-defence, and all that he had said could only be so considered.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) rose to a question of privilege, upon which he would speak to-morrow. It was that a speech of the Senator from Massachusetts appeared in the *Globe* as delivered yesterday, which he did not hear, and which he believed was not delivered at all, containing reflections on his State which it was necessary to answer.

Mr. PUGH said the Senator from Louisiana had demonstrated that there was nothing equivocal in the Kansas bill or the Cincinnati platform. The Kansas bill provided the manner in which the power of the people of the Territories was to be determined by the Supreme Court, and the question had not yet arisen. He denied that the Dred Scott decision settled the point at issue. The question of the power of the people of the Territories was not argued in that case, nor supposed to be involved. If submission to the demands of the Senator from Louisiana was the price of peace in the Democratic Party, he warned them all that peace was at an end. Mr. PUGH examined at length the Dred Scott case, to sustain his view. He argued that if the Constitution established Slavery in the Territories, it also established it in the States, and combatted the correctness of this dogma. He retorted the charge of want of faith and abandonment of bargains upon the Senator and his friends. He defended and explained Mr. DOUGLAS' Freeport speech from the attacks made upon it, contending that it simply meant that Slavery would not be forced upon a people against their will. Mr. DOUGLAS was not only pressed by his immediate political enemies, but by the Administration, which invaded a sovereign State to interfere to control the election.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked Mr. PUGH if he believed a territorial legislature could prohibit Slavery, and if the prohibition would be legal and effectual.

Mr. PUGH replied affirmatively.

Mr. WADE thought he had heard the Senator say it was a judicial question, and he did not see what the people had to do with it.

Mr. PUGH further argued that the Tennessee Platform was ambiguous, and controverted the allegations that the views of the majority were not expressed at Charleston. He contended that the seceders who left had definitely separated themselves from the Democratic Party, and their seats at Baltimore were vacant. He thought the Senator from Louisiana had better join the Richmond gathering. The mode of voting at Charleston was in pursuance of that recommended by CALHOUN.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) corrected this statement.

Mr. PUGH insisted that he was correct.

Other discussions arose as to the instructions given to the delegates from Minnesota and elsewhere.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) made an explanation in regard to the vote of Louisiana, and a long debate ensued as to whether the votes in Charleston expressed the will of the majority.

Mr. THOMPSON said New-Jersey had recommended her delegates to vote as a unit, and no one could have been elected by the Democratic State Convention who avowed himself a Douglas man.

Mr. PUGH continued to controvert the arguments of Mr. BENJAMIN on this point. He said that the rupture at Charleston grew out of the fact that Judge DOUGLAS having incautiously said he would not allow his name to be used in case a certain Platform was adopted, the friends of all other candidates united to construct a Platform on which he could not stand. That was the Administration game, and the South was gotten up purposely to accomplish this end. Mr. PUGH then assailed the reliability of Louisiana, Texas, Oregon and other States claimed as Democratic, which called up the Senators from those States, who severally made explanations. He wanted the Richmond Convention to nominate their candidates. They had no business to come to Baltimore, and if they came, he would sit and vote till the 4th of March to keep them out. Men who voted for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS fifty-seven times would not get tired of continuing to do so. The gentlemen of the South had made the issue. They had made it a question of personal honor, and so it would stand. The North would not submit to dictation from the South as to their principles and selection of candidates. They would not level themselves in the dust at the bidding of any set of men. Mr. DOUGLAS was now the impersonation of Northern honor. His enemies had made him greater than his friends ever could. They might kill him at Baltimore if they chose, but his friends would carry his bleeding carcass to the Northwest and show him to the young men coming to cast their first votes, and tell them this is the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and this is Southern gratitude.

Mr. WIGFALL defined what was Democracy, and expressed the opinion that the Senator from Ohio had fallen from grace. What the South proposed was nothing new.

Without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions declaring—first, that J. R. BARRETT is not, and secondly that FRANCIS P. BLAIR is, entitled to a seat from the First Congressional District of Missouri. The majority and minority reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES said it was the desire of the Committee to call up the subject at the earliest practical period. On his motion a resolution was adopted giving leave to Mr. BLAIR to occupy a seat on the floor, and speak as to the merits of the question.

The House resumed the consideration of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explained the amendments which the Committee on Post-offices propose; the Government is to pay $40,000 per year for messages; the public to be charged three dollars per ten words; if the corporators do not accept these terms within thirty days, then sealed proposals are to be invited, and the contract is to be given to the lowest responsible bidders; the line to be built within two years, and St. Joseph is to be the point of departure. Mr. COLFAX earnestly urged the passage of the bill, showing the great advantages which will result to the Government.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed the bill as creating an oppressing monopoly.

Other gentlemen expressed their views.

The subject was passed over.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called up the bill heretofore introduced by him to prevent the sale of public lands except to actual settlers, until ten years after the same shall have been surveyed, and it was passed.

The House, by twelve majority, disagreed to the Senate amendment of the Military Academy bill, providing for calling the mounted regiment of Texas volunteers into the field.

The Speaker laid before the House a special message from the President, communicating the fact of the capture by the *Wyandotte* of another cargo of Africans, making with those of the *Wildfire* over 1,000, at Key West, under the charge of the Federal Marshal. It suggests immediate action for their accommodation and health, and says that more may daily be expected to be brought in. The message was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.) moved to strike out $150,000 for reporting and printing the debates and proceedings of Congress. He deemed this a superfluous expense. Whatever is really interesting is furnished by the independent Press, which gives a more exact transcript of what is said than that to which is paid an extraordinary stipend. The speeches printed in the *Globe* are not those delivered, for they previously undergo expurgation and revision, often in the light of an adversary's exposure. It was most egotistical and absurd to vote so much money. If the people want speeches, they will be furnished by the independent Press. If the people do not want them, then printing speeches at the public expense was to gratify a variety of men.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said there was no legitimate debate here except in five minute speeches. If the speeches are worthy of preservation, they will be preserved as they were before the establishment of the *Globe*. No man would dare to rise and ask permission to print a speech, not a line of which was read or spoken.

Mr. PRYOR'S amendment was rejected, 24 against 98.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) saw many excellent reports in the independent Press, but they were unavoidably brief. He wanted reporters who were responsible to Congress. He would restrict the publication only to what was spoken and exclude all remarks out of order.

Messrs. CONCKLING and ETHERIDGE severally showed that essays and arguments never delivered get into the *Globe*.

After further proceedings the amendments were agreed to—77 against 45—the official reporters to confine themselves only to what is said in order, and excluding undelivered speeches.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the appropriation of $30,000 for the support of the Auxiliary Guard. This police was so managed that public meetings cannot be protected from mobs.

Mr. BURNETT condemned such disturbances. They were a disgrace to the city. The Republicans, however, were not the only party ever disturbed here.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (American,) said all parties ought to be protected in the exercise of the right of speech as well as in the elective franchise.

Other remarks were made upon the subject, but without taking the question, the Committee rose.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL—SERMON BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS.—Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street, was last evening filled with a select and deeply-interested audience of ladies and gentlemen, to hear the Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, before the graduating law class of Columbia College. President KING and Profs. MCVICAR, NAIRNE and DWIGHT occupied seats in the chancel. The lesson of the evening, in part, was the reading of the Decalogue. The introductory services being concluded, Dr. VINTON ascended the desk on the left of the altar, and announced as the text of his sermon the 52d verse of the 11th chapter of Luke: "Woe unto you lawyers, for ye have taken away the key of knowledge." After expounding the context, and the circumstances under which this language was addressed, by Christ, to the scribes of his day, because they had perverted the law, instead of teaching it in its purity, he gave, as the leading doctrines deduced from the text first, the majesty of the law; second, the dignity of the legal profession; third, the liability of lawyers, from misinterpretation of the law, to mislead and hinder both themselves and others from duty; and, fourth, the penalty denounced against the perversions of the law. The concluding portion of the discourse was a review of the safeguards thrown around the purity and impartiality of the Judges, in both the English and American Constitutions, and a strong denunciation of the dangerous lapse of this state by the adoption of an elective Judiciary. The sermon was one of great elcquence and power, and produced a profound impression upon the audience.

SALE OF MR. BURTON'S PICTURES.—The auction sale of paintings belonging to the late WM. E. BURTON was commenced at the Irving Building, No. 594 Broadway, last evening, and will be completed to-night. The catalogue numbers 156 paintings, 88 of which were disposed of last evening. There was a large crowd in attendance, and the bidding was unusually brisk. The highest price paid was for a copy of MURILLO'S "Virgin," by an unknown artist, which brought $105. The following were among the next highest on the list: Marine picture—"The Brisk Gale"—by WALDORP, $75; Dutch Port and Vessels, by same artist, $47 50; "Dead Game," artist unknown, $45; "The Roadside Inn," by GERB, $38; Three Illustrations of Shakespeare, by HAMILTON, $42, $12 and $51; "The Roadside Inn," by NASMYTH, $67 50; "Sheep," (small,) by GEO. MORLAND, $36; "Venus and Adonis," supposed by RUBENS, $50; "Adoration of the Magii," by CARLO MARATTI, $50. The total amount of sales was $1,920. Among the principal purchasers were Messrs. King, Craig, Howland, Romans, Young, Butler, Fowler, Wilson and Jackson. The most valuable part of the collection will be sold this evening.

PROPOSED ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ON THE BRANDYWINE BATTLE-GROUND.—DRILL.—The Brandywine battle ground has been brought to the notice of the members of the Seventh Regiment as a superior locality for their encampment this Summer, and it is said that there is some prospect of its being chosen. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad passes within a few hundred yards of Chadd's Ford, where the British crossed the Brandywine in front of the American Army, and the directors of this road have offered to transport the Regiment free of expense between Philadelphia and the battle-ground. Orders have been issued for a drill of the Seventh Regiment at the parade-ground, East New-York, on Monday the 28th. The Regiment will form in line in Lafayette-place, right on Fourth street, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will report on the drill-ground at 1 P. M.

VANDALISM.—Some person or persons, as yet unknown, have destroyed all the trees in Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, within a few nights, and also some on Madison avenue. Among those destroyed were valuable trees, imported by the owners of the property in front of which they were growing. Several grass-plots in the same localities have also been dug up and destroyed.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Great Fire at Barbados.

BARBADOS, W. I., April 26, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:

GENTS: We forward by this vessel (the *Icarion*) one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, which we imported through your consul here, the late Mr. Noble Towner, some eighteen months since. This safe was in our establishment during the *awful fire* of 14th of February last, and remained there more than 48 hours, until the whole building was totally consumed. An *immense heat*, coming from our own stores, as well as from a coal-yard with over 300 tons of coal, situated about twenty feet to windward of that part of the building in which the safe was kept, rendered it impossible for any one to approach the ruins at an earlier period. The safe contained jewelry as well as the book which we send along with this. On opening the safe, we found (as per certificate on the book to which we ask reference) that the jewelry was only slightly tarnished, and will be easily repolished. The book will show you the value of the safes for protecting papers, &c. Your consul was present at the opening of the safe, and it is at his request we send it to you. His regretted death, since this occasion, precludes us from having his signature to the certificate. You can keep the safe to show your customers, and ship us another of the same size. You may retain the book and certificate, and make any use you like of them.

We remain yours truly,
BARROW & DUMMETT.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

A Medicinal Whisky.

As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky, and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself, with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.

Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists;
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 34 Old-slip.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

To the Public.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway, will introduce this day, the JEDDO HAT of woven straw, for young men; an entirely new article—the first ever imported. The public are invited to examine.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c. constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—[*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use.—[*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

To the Public.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway, will introduce this day the BLOOM BEAVER HAT—the Summer style for gentlemen's dress hat.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Important to Parents.—Boots and shoes for children at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He pays particular attention to this branch of his business, and has a splendid stock manufactured expressly to supply the wants of the young, as well as a large variety of first-class work for ladies and gentlemen. Mr. CANTRELL makes it a rule to supply all who call upon him on the most reasonable terms, and to their entire satisfaction.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

An Old Friend.—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.—It has no equal as an external embrocation for Rheumatism, Pains &c. Principal dépôt, BUSH, GALE & ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggists, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and other Druggists. It will recommend itself. Price 25 cents.

At Everdell's.—The Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope is unrivaled. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. All the new styles of Wedding Cards engraved by the best artists. Great variety of specimens.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office Removed to Astor House, in Barclay st. Water-proof—used in bathing—always clean—saves the cord and contracts the openings. The varicocele truss supersedes the suspensory bandage.

The "Spirit of the Union" is sold by EDWARD IEHAUX, No. 709 Broadway. Single copies, by mail, $1 12; $5 will secure six copies, free of postage.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Lyon's Kathairon at $11 per gross, cash. For sale by CHARLES DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar st.

MARRIED.

BURNS—SOMMERVILLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, CHARLES D. F. BURNS to TILLIE SOMMERVILLE, all of this city.

PEEKE—PECK.—In this City, at No. 60 10th-st., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Mr. McKelvey, Geo. H. PEEKE, of Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss MAGGIE B. PECK, of Irvington, N. J.

LINDSLAY—PECK.—At Irvington, N. J., on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. Mr. McKelvey, HARRY B. LINDSLAY to Miss JANNETTE B. PECK, all of Irvington, N. J.

GRAY—RING.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, JOSEPH H. GRAY, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss MARTHA G. RING, daughter of Robert E. Ring, Esq., of Cornwall.

SHUMWAY—GRIFFETH.—At Norwalk, in the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Wm. B. Weed, Mr. CHARLES E. SHUMWAY, of New-York, to LITTIE, eldest daughter of James Griffeth, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE WATSON, relict of the late John Watson, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of her son, No. 481 3d av.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, after a long illness, Mr. GEORGE KELLOCK, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his sons, George, John, William and James, and those of his sons-in-law, Robert Hamilton, David M. Earl and James H. Orr, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Charles st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH ADAMS, wife of Mr. B. S. Adams, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends, and the friends of her son, W. Irving Adams, and also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64 F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 5 Abingdon-square this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken to Portchester for interment.

WEST.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 22, WILLIAM RHICE, only son of William H. and Sarah E. West, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the late residence, No. 165 West 48th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

QUINTARD.—In this City, on Monday, May 21, EDNA, daughter of Edward A. and M. Matilda Quintard, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the parents, No. 29 West 35th st., on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

LATTAN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, LOUIS LATTAN, a native of Rochefort, France, aged 83 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and sons-in-law, Wm. Bleakley, Jr., Josiah K. Mack, Wm. H. Meeks, and John F. Van Ness, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 St. Mark's place.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

VANDEWATER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 21, ANN, widow of the late Cornelius Vandewater, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Wednesday, May 23, at 12 o'clock.

DOOLITTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 22, ELIZABETH LAMBERT, youngest child of William A. and Helena S. Doolittle, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral will take place from her parents' residence, Lafayette, corner Carlton-av., on Thursday, May 24, at 3½ o'clock.

CROSSLEY.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, May 22, THOMAS B., eldest son of James and Emily Crossley, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Daniel Tuttle, Astoria, this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BATHGATE.—At West Farms, on Monday evening, May 21, MARGARET, widow of the late Charles Bathgate.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, Charles, John, James, and Alexander Bathgate, and also of her son-in-law, William Beck, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania dépôt on the arrival of the train leaving 26th-st., Harlem Railroad dépôt, at 2½ o'clock.

BARROWS.—In North Attleboro, Mass., on Tuesday morning, May 22, LOUIS A. BARROWS, aged 26 years.

☞ The funeral of the late GRAHAMS POLLEY will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 23, at 2½ o'clock, from his residence, No. 314 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

DELAWARE—*Extra Class*, No. 243 *May* 22, 1860.
4, 67, 8, 3, 16, 33, 14, 22, 7, 66, 44.

DELAWARE—*Class* No. 244, *May* 22, 1860.
38, 54, 63, 14, 11, 13, 25, 53, 37, 78, 52, 5, 43, 77.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

SCURVY, THE CURSE OF SEAMEN, quickly disappears by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. No. 41 Fulton-st.

PLATED TEA SETS—SIX PIECES FOR $20.—Some new styles very rich tea sets—6 pieces for $20, usually sold for $35. A general assortment of the plated ware, LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 336, MAY 21, 1860.
54, 17, 31, 69, 30, 32, 23, 67, 12, 68.
Prizes cashed at No. 366 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

DR. S. S. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA will cure the VERY WORST CASES OF SCROFULA, if used according to directions. It was never known to fail. No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Building, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

ASTHMA.
For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint, use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York. Price $1 per box; sent free by post.
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists, only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

BLOTCHES AND PIMPLES ON THE FACE will soon vanish if you use the great BLOOD PURIFIER, Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. There is nothing will do it quicker. Get a bottle or two. No. 41 Fulton-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

```
FFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF

YYYY           YYYY
 YYYY         YYYY
  YYY        YYY
   YYY      YYY
    YYY    YYY
     YYY  YYY
      YYYYY
       YYY
       YYY
       YYY
     YYYYYYY
     YYYYYYY

    SSSSSSSS
  SSSSSSSSSSS
 SSSSS     SSSS
 SSSSS     SSSSS
 SSSSS
  SSSSSS
   SSSSSSS
      SSSSSS
 SSSSS    SSSSS
  SSSSS   SSSSS
  SSSSSSSSSSSS
   SSSSSSSS
```

BALLOU'S
PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.
Any one desiring to send us their measures per mail, for our Shirts, can do so, and we will return them when finished, by express, at $12, $15, and $18 per dozen.
THE MEASURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Neck—The distance around it.
Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder.
Sleeve—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent.
Breast—Distance around the body under the armpits.
Waist—Distance around.
Length of the shirt—Style of Cuff, &c., &c.
No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT. BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALT RHEUM have been permanently cured by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Try it if you are afflicted. No. 41 Fulton-st.

NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
Containing the most beautiful
Containing the most beautiful
Containing the most beautiful
Containing the most beautiful
PORTRAITS OF THE
PORTRAITS OF THE
PORTRAITS OF THE
PORTRAITS OF THE
JAPANESE AMBASSADORS,
JAPANESE AMBASSADORS,
JAPANESE AMBASSADORS,
JAPANESE AMBASSADORS,
JAPANESE AMBASSADORS,
JAPANESE AMBASSADORS,
JAPANESE AMBASSADORS,
AND OTHER SPLENDID
PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.
PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.
PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.
PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.
PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.
PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.
THEIR RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT,
THEIR RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT,
THEIR RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT,
&c. &c. &c., &c., &c. &c.
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
Is sold by all News-Dealers.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

```
    999999999          999999999
  9999999999999      9999999999999
 9999999   999999   999999   9999999
 99999       99999  99999       99999
 99999       99999  99999       99999
 9999999   9999999  9999999   9999999
  99999999999999     99999999999999
   999999999999       999999999999
            9999               9999
 99999      99999   99999      99999
 9999999  9999999   9999999  9999999
  99999999999999     99999999999999
    999999999          999999999
```

BOWERY.
ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons,
Per ships *Chancellor and Orient.*
100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders.
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
5 Frame English Brussels.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
An Elegant Article.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices!
20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s. and 4s. per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
FOR JUNE
IS READY.
A MAGNIFICENT AND STRIKING PORTRAIT OF
COUNT CAVOUR,
THE GREAT SARDINIAN STATESMAN,
EMBELLISHES THE NUMBER.
A rich Table of Contents fills the Number with valuable and interesting articles.
All the Monthly Numbers of this year have been embellished with splendid double plates and portraits unsurpassed by any Magazine published.
Every intelligent family should have the ECLECTIC on their literary dinner table, for ready use.
TERMS.
The ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched in green covers, with portraits by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes and embellishments. Price $5. The postage is only 3 cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January number for 50 cents, any other for 42 cents, sent in postage stamps.
W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman st., New-York.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

PRE-EMINENT AND ALONE.—COCOAINE is the name of a preparation of cocoa nut oil, made by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, which has obtained an immense reputation and sale throughout the country. As an entirely new and elegant preparation of hair-dressing, it stands *preëminent and alone.*—*Dover (N. H.) Morning Star.*

ORNAMENT, UTILITY, IMPROVEMENT, and DURABILITY, are combined in Ives' Patent STUDS and SLEEVE BUTTONS, to be worn without an eyelet or button-hole. Sold by S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.

NEW BOOKS.
THE LAST NEW NOVEL.
RUTLEDGE,
One Volume, $1 25
From the New-York Evening Post.
"Commonly American Novels are very dull, very untrue, and very crude, but
'RUTLEDGE'
IS AN EXCEPTION.
It is
ANIMATED,
TRUTHFUL,
and full of
ORIGINALITY AND THOUGHT.
Both town and country are described with rare power of observation and skill. If we mistake not, this work is DESTINED TO PRODUCE AN UNUSUAL SENSATION,
and the author may congratulate himself or herself (for we suspect the writer to be a woman) on a most successful beginning of a literary career."
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers,
No. 498 Broadway, New-York.
Copies by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

REMOVAL.
D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR ENTIRE BUSINESS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
To their New Store,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
Above Howard-st., (west side.)
THEY PUBLISH THIS WEEK:
BERTHA PERCY, OR L'ESPERANCE.
By MARGARET FIELD. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.
From the Philadelphia Press.
This is a story of heart experiences, thrown into the form of a diary and in familiar style, unfolding the narrative of a life. The romance is absorbing, the language uniformly beautiful, frequently dramatic, and the whole worthy of its author, and the promises that have been made respecting it.
From the Boston Transcript.
This is a religious novel, written in a style of singular earnestness and fervor, and abounding in excellent sentiments and pious reflections.

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
As traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and of his Cotemporaries. By JOHN C. HAMILTON. Vol. VI. now ready. Price $2 50.
From the Providence Journal.
Mr. Hamilton, in placing this history before the public, is rendering a great service to his country. In no work with which we are acquainted, is the origin and formation of the Republic better traced.
From the Chicago Times.
As a publication containing a vast deal of political information, it has a permanent value.

THE REVELATION OF JOHN,
Its own Interpreter, in virtue of the Double Version in which it is delivered. By JOHN COCHRAN. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $1.
Extract from the Preface.
If the author succeeds in presenting to the Christian world for its decision the question, whether the prophecy of the Revelation be double or not, he will regard his labors as eminently successful. He believes this question will be answered in the affirmative; and its answer in the affirmative will be a matter of no small consequence.

A MANUAL OF CHURCH MUSIC.
Containing a choice Selection of Chants and Metrical Tunes. Designed for use in Public and Private Worship. Compiled by WILLIAM H. WALTER. 1 vol., small 4to. 224 pages. $1.

A COURSE OF EXERCISES IN ALL PARTS OF FRENCH SYNTAX.
Methodically arranged after Poitevin's "Syntaxe Française." To which are added Ten Appendices. Designed for the use of Academies, Colleges and Private Learners. By FREDERICK T. WINKELMANN, A. M. and Ph. D. 1 vol., 12mo., half Roan. $1.

SEVENTH THOUSAND
OF
THE GREAT ORIENTAL NOVEL,
by the author of
"THE LAMPLIGHTER."
EL FUREIDIS
Is elevated, broad, hearty, and healthy. * * One of the most entertaining novels of the day. * * Marked by genuine genius.—*Boston Atlas.*
It will be read with very great pleasure and interest. It deals powerfully with the mighty passions of the human heart—with pride, love, and jealousy.—*Boston Advertiser.*
The plot is ingenious. * * There are passages of great power. * * * One of the most original and interesting novels of the day.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*
Miss Cummins, in this work, indicates the same hold on the primal sentiments of humanity which gave popularity to her previous works, but she has added in EL FUREIDIS an artistic and imaginative power superior to anything exhibited in "The Lamplighter," or "Mabel Vaughan."—*Boston Transcript.*
EL FUREIDIS
Is powerful and artistic in its whole conception, skillful and finished in its execution and like the lovely Lebanon vales which it describes, sweetened and sanctified by the balmy breath of a high and holy inspiration. EL FUREIDIS does unquestionably place Miss Cummins in the foremost and most honored rank of the fiction writers of our age.—*Boston Post.*
The novel will add greatly to the reputation of the accomplished author, and we commend it to a public which cannot fail to read it with eagerness and delight.—*Boston Courier.*
This beautiful and original romance is for sale at all New-York Bookstores, neatly bound in muslin.
Price, ONE DOLLAR.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

WILD NELL,
THE WHITE MOUNTAIN GIRL.
By MRS. H. J. MOORE,
Author of "The Golden Legacy—a Story of Life's Phases," "Anna Clayton; or, The Mother's Trial," &c.
With a fine portrait engraved on steel, by
JOHN SARTAIN.
Illustrated with Engraved Plates.
Just published by SHELDON & COMPANY, New-York, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & COMPANY, Philadelphia, BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston.
It contains 29 chapters full of graphic imagery and description of scenes and circumstances. A book for the cars and watering-places, as well as at home. For sale by the booksellers. Price $1, on receipt of which a copy will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

FOR RELIEVING, AND IN THOUSANDS of cases PERMANENTLY CURING, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has no equal. Try it and be convinced. No. 41 Fulton-st.

A CONDIMENT OR NO CONDIMENT.
THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.
FIRST—Is a saving of one dollar and a half per week in the keep of a horse, with better health and less grooming and more work, worth fourteen feeds of THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, costing only forty-two cents?
SECOND—Is an increase of six quarts of rich milk daily per cow worth six cents worth of THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE?
THIRD—Is a corresponding profit gained on sheep, pigs and breeding and feeding stock generally, worth corresponding small outlays on THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE?
These are the grand questions of the day, and to all of them Thorley's customers return him an affirmative answer—to the first, yes; to the second, yes; and to the third, yes. A pamphlet showing this, and a profit of from 100 to 500 per cent. on the use of Thorley's Condiment, will be sent free by post on application.
Barrels, containing 448 feeds, with measure.......... $14
Half barrels containing 224 feeds, with measure.... 7
Consignee's Dépôt, No. 21 Broadway, New-York.
Orders accompanied by remittance, promptly executed.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES........90c. to $1 25
LOWELL and HARTFORD THREE-PLY...$1 to $1 10
LOWELL and HARTFORD SUPERFINE....70c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN.............................from 2s. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 10c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH-RUGS, &c. &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials
from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

HOLMES'
NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Nos. 395 and 397 Broadway.
Head-quarters of the Patent Double Camera
DOLLAR STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.
24 Card Photographs for $1.
25-Cent Ambrotypes.
City Views and Country Landscapes and Machine picture making generally, by
HOLMES.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
[illegible] IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
[illegible] H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
[illegible] Address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

COMMON COLDS.—MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and Phoenix Bitters, everywhere acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public, are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. In colds and coughs, which if neglected superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

ROSES, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS AND other Summer flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties from the garden daily, at our usual low prices, carefully packed to ship to any distance.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is [illegible] 60, one 30x60 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last Autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots. Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 125th-st., with 3 lots directly in rear of same, on 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, and finished with all the improvements, and in the immediate vicinity of Mount Morris Park. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. [illegible] 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAVANTE.

$18.000—A NEW BROWN-STONE HIGH- stoop, four-story house, 20x55 feet, with black walnut stairs and woodwork, handsome statuary mantels, and replete with every modern improvement, for sale for $18,000. Location near 5th-av. and 2[illegible]th-st. Terms to suit. A. BEEBE, No. 82 Broadway, office up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—THE FOURTH sale of Woodhaven Centre property, on the ground, will commence THIS DAY, (May 23, 1860,) at 3 P. M., and continue until 5 P. M., as per handbills and maps in circulation, by
JOHN R. PITKIN,
General Agent and Auctioneer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.— FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber-yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIP- tions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of
LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET— The store No 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

SEVERAL PARCELS OF LOTS FOR SALE, with loans. These lots are in first and second class locations, and embrace a number on Murray Hill, 4th, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Good builders are wanted for them. A. BEEBE, No 82 Broadway, (offices up stairs.)

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 124 5th-st., near 2d-av.; front and back parlor on first floor; back basement, with hot and cold water, and front and back rooms on third story; large yard, under cellar, gas and water, all in complete order. Rent only $285 per year.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST- class 3-story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 80 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, GOIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TO RAILROAD COMPA- NIES OR OTHERS—To let, one of the best stores on Broadway, in the Astor House. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., 46x100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.— Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 99 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET— In one of the best locations. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROAD- WAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN A strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location not higher than West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; will take breakfast with the family if agreeable. Address Box No. 2,636 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—CONSIST ing of three rooms and two or three bed-rooms, for a small family without children, in a respectable neighborhood, west of 2d-av., with a private family. Address X. Z., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, THREE or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable location; terms moderate; good references given. Address L. H. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON. Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, —One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupes, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBI- tion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, WILL seat six, in first-rate order, and ready for use. Can be seen at the Repository of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 384 Broadway. Will be sold very low as the owner has no use for it.

AT WASHBURN'S STABLE—COURT, NEAR Union-st., South Brooklyn.—Carriages.—One Brougham or rockaway carriage, suitable for a doctor or private family, in good order. Also, one buggy top wagon, harness, &c.

FOR SALE—A FAST BROWN MARE, WITH City built shifting top wagon and harness, in good order; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at the stable of Wm. Robertson, No. 67 State-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley; is in perfect order; cost $300, will be sold for $130; can be seen in Cleary's stables in 18th-st., near Broadway.

A LIGHT ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Will seat four persons; made to order by Adams; but little used, and in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE HORSE, FROM 5 to 7 years of age; must be perfectly sound and good traveler. Price not over $125 to $150. Address S. M. N., *Times* Office.

TO LET—A STALL IN PRIVATE STABLE NO. 98 East 17th st., near 3d-av. The very best attention will be paid to the horse by a thorough and experienced groom.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, KIND and gentle. Price $800. To be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 85 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUN- try seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUSENS, No. 21 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield.
E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESI- dence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from dépôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Division sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad, twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day; eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt. Terms easy. Apply to
T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARD- ing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS. S. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTI- ful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood;" also five very fine tracts of land near West Bloomfield about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Staten Island, on the Manor Road, a beautiful residence, consisting of large dwelling-house, stable and gardener's cottage, with twenty acres of land, some of it finely wooded. Access easy by way of the Fort Richmond or either of the Quarantine Ferries. For terms and particulars, apply to A. W. CHATER, No. 41 South-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 20 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the dépôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 76 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF PROP- erty on Staten Island, containing 38 acres of excellent land, neat buildings and young apple and peach orchards; fine land and water view; communication by railroad and steamboat several times daily. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st. This place will be sold low and on easy terms.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST- class house; lot 75 by 150 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements; four minutes' walk from the dépôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 266 Fulton-st., New York.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 2 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BERGEN HEIGHTS BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, from 4 to 12 city lots, each beautifully located at South Bergen, 1½ miles from Jersey City by horse railroad, near Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to
CHARLES W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, DESIRABLY LOCATED, in the Ramapo Valley, within 1½ hours' ride from the City by the New-York and Erie Railroad; will be ready for occupation by the 1st of June. For terms address Box No. 2,850 Post office.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—FOR SALE, a beautiful country seat and farm, in the neighborhood of Lenox, on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, for the Summer season, a furnished cottage, pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck. Apply to EDWARD HAIGHT, Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad dépôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to
T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER, POSSESSION given immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Rhinebeck Flats, Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, ice-house filled, &c. Rent $500. Apply, by mail or personally, to Mrs. STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL—NO. 104 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music—Splendid family suites, double and single rooms, at very low rates. Meals à la carte.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A SMALL AND STRICTLY PRI- vate family can accommodate three single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with pleasant rooms on second floor, in a new house, with all the modern improvements; location central and beautiful, having a fine country view in front. Address R. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GEN- tlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No. 30 West 19th-st. The house has the modern improvements, and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood. Stages and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid rooms and a first-class table, in my family, by sending a note to F. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, giving real name and address. Location on 4th-st., near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON 2D and 3d floors can be had by gentlemen or married parties, with or without board, in a private family, near Washington-square; bath-room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 9th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and first class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st. These accommodations offer good opportunities for Southerners, who would like a quiet boarding-house and agreeable home.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD.—A SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCU- pying a modern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family with a prettily-furnished parlor on the second floor with a large hall bedroom adjoining; also, a front-room and hall bedroom on the third floor; or would accommodate two gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. To desirable parties, a pleasant home is offered, on reasonable terms. Address A. B. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN. IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family, with a large front room, with closet, gas and bath, with all the comforts of a home; location unsurpassed, overlooking Fort Greene. Address C. A., Box No. 147 New York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family in a pleasant location, would accommodate two religious young men (anti-tobacco) with board and rooms overlooking the Bay. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEAS- antly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, will find large front rooms for moderate terms. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. No. 248 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall or South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY without children, up town, above 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address O. W. L., Box No. 1,055 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife below 26th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, G. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, with smaller room connecting, and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PAR- LOR and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to be let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th-av.

A FEW PERSONS MAY BE ACCOMMO- DATED with newly-furnished rooms and board at a nice country hotel, 30 miles by railway from New-York. A river and lake near by. For particulars, apply to C. W. WALE, No. 17 Wall-st., third story, back room.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN FURNISHED ROOMS—For a gentleman and his wife, to keep house. All on the second floor, with every convenience; or it will be divided for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NEAR Washington-square. A New-England family have six furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board—house having all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 233 Greene-st.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 120 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, and rooms and board, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.

MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH
Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which rewarded their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonial which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of two years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, the piazzas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage has (at great cost) been introduced, and the surrounding grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first-class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to render it such. In conclusion, they beg to render their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the season of 1860 will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Helmsmuller's celebrated Germanian Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 28th of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUN- TAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine-slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M., and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A SMALL family, board in the country, with a private table, where there are no other boarders; also, stabling for two horses. Address D, Box No. 1 496 Post-office.

FARMS.

A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES AT WEST- FIELD, N. J., finely located, one hour's ride from New-York; good house and out-buildings; price $4 000, implements, wagons, &c., included. Call in the evening or address JAS. F. WARNER, No. 61 West 32d-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 165 East 2[illegible] st.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS,
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS,

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co. E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co. Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co. J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co. Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith. Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son. Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull. Ivison & Phinney.
And others.

Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, —Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE OR- GANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAINES, BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior Piano-fortes, at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 626 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's. Manufactory corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos to rent, with privilege of purchase.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, with carved legs, carved mouldings, overstrung bass, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Can be seen at J. COUENHOVEN'S Music Store, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN- ufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

THE DRIGGS PIANO-FORTES.—THE Driggs Piano Company have the exclusive right to manufacture these very superior toned instruments, a fine assortment of which are for sale at the Company's Wareroom, No. 467 Broome st., New-York.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO- FORTE, very little used, made by the celebrated maker, H. Worcester, will be sold very cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 204 3d-av., near 19th st.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

RESTAURANTS.

HARRISON
is
at
His Old Stand Again,
No.
90
ANN-ST.
Dinner from 12 to 2. Chops and Steaks at all hours. Best of Ale, Wines and Liquors always on hand.
Call and try.

59—WALKER-STREET—59.
THE DIME LUNCH-ROOM AND GARDEN.
ALBERT HOLTZ, Manager,
(Late Proprietor of Hotel Holtz.)

The undersigned will open on MONDAY, May 21, the above-named establishment, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. Adopting the decimal system, and reducing the former prices of 1s. and 6d. to 1 dime and a half dime, he invites the public most respectfully.
ALBERT HOLTZ, Manager.

A CARD.—HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 55 Reade-st. to the large and commodious restaurant under the extensive building of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, entrance Nos. 126 and 128 Grand-st., I take pleasure in inviting my friends and the public to give me a call, with the assurance that every endeavor will be made to please, and I flatter myself that their previous knowledge of me will be a sufficient guarantee that their confidence will not be misplaced.
PETER R. STEELE.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. O. WOODBRIDGE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI- TURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise, free.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINT- ERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. McNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; DR. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; DR. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adaped are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhoea; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhoeas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhoea and gleet; and also in piles

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.
GASTRITIS AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

To cure these different maladies, and obviate the weakness of children in general, no remedy is more efficacious than the RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER, No. 26 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

This aliment forms a most digestive and agreeable breakfast for weak persons and convalescents. It is the ONLY remedy approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of France. By its analeptic qualities the RACAHOUT DES ARABES strengthens the stomach and the chest, and it is an excellent preventative against the YELLOW and TYPHUS FEVERS. May be had of Messrs E. & S. FOUGERA, Chemists, Brooklyn, and of Mr. MILHAU, Chemist, New-York.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IM- PERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhoea and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, & 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 till 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., and J. Worthington, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE-GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, &c. 50th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 18 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st, second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 482 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 482 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see none only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, CONN., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, to attend to bone-setting, hip and spinal diseases, fever sores, scrofula and rheumatic difficulties, contracted cords and all chronic diseases.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.
JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges*, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, May 24, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Chambers-st., Office Board of Assessors. All persons having papers, &c., before said Committee are invited to be present.

MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee
H. W. GENET, } on
GEO. STARR, } Assessment.

J. MERCH HENRY, Clerk.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR- ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. [illegible] and loss of teeth (entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 538 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

PROPOSALS.

PIPE CONTRACTORS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—Offers will be received at the Engineer's Office, until the 8th day of June next, for the following pipes, stop-cocks and hydrants, more or less subject to the specifications of the Engineer:

- 6-inch pipe, class A; coated, 408 tons.
- 6-inch pipe, class B, coated, 1,090 tons.
- 8-inch pipe, class A, coated, 147 tons.
- 8-inch pipe, class B, coated, 181 tons.
- 12-inch pipe, class A, coated, 91 tons.
- 12-inch pipe, class B, coated, 532 tons.
- Branches and other special castings 81 tons.
- 50 six inch stop-cocks.
- 15 eight inch stop cocks.
- 115 hydrants.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners,
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.
No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MOUNT ST. VINCENT, } CENTRAL PARK, May 19, 1860. }

TO BOAT BUILDERS AND OTHERS.— Sealed proposals will be received at this office until four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 29, for providing boats to be let for hire upon the ornamental waters of the Central Park. Four boats will be required before the first day of July next, and two additional boats before the twenty-first of July next, and others afterward, as the Commissioners of the Park may determine to be necessary to meet the demands of the public.

The boats will be required to conform to certain specifications and drawings, and to be managed and used in accordance with certain conditions and regulations, a copy of which may be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday May 22.

Proposals will state the sum offered to be paid annually for each boat used upon the waters of the Park, and will be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the duties undertaken.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject one or all of the proposals which shall be received.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for providing boats," and be addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
STEAMER WANTED.

The Legislature of the Bahama Islands have passed an act to encourage inter-insular steam communication. By the above act the Governor is empowered to contract for the hire, for any period not exceeding five years, of a steam vessel of adequate size and power, to be employed in voyages between the islands of the colony on such routes as may be regulated, with the privilege on the part of the contractor to run such vessel to Turks Islands, St. Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, or any other port or places that may be agreed upon. The Governor is further empowered to pay the contractor a sum not exceeding £1,500 sterling per annum, for which sum he will have to carry the mails free of charge, but such contractor may take freight and passengers solely on his own account. Persons desirous of tendering to perform the above service will please address the undersigned, either direct or through Hon. John F. Cooke, of Nassau, at the office of Messrs. Robert Dinwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings, Wall-street, New-York, who will also give any further information required. By order of the Governor.
FELIX MacCARTHY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
NASSAU, N. P., May 9, 1860.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
HOTEL TO BE BUILT BY CONTRACT.

The undersigned, having been appointed agent to the Government of the Bahamas for the purpose of treating with some building firm for the erection of a building to extend the hotel in Nassau, Island of New-Providence, the property of the Government, is now in New-York, and is desirous of transmitting early information to the colony, if possible by the steamer Karnak, which sails from New-York on the 26th inst. The proposed building will be erected of iron, brick or stone, as may be agreed upon, and is required to contain about sixty rooms. Plans will be shown, and other information afforded, on application to JOHN F. COOKE, at the office of Messrs. Robert Dinwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings, Wall-st.
MAY, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes—EDWARD B. BENNETT, of the village of Gloversville, in the County of Fulton, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published May 16, 1860. The creditors of said insolvent are required to appear before Hon. JOHN STEWART, County Judge of the County of Fulton, pursuant to an order of said Judge, at his office, in the village of Johnstown in said County of Fulton, on the 4th day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the prayer of his petition.—Dated May 14, 1860.
McINTYRE FRASER,
my16 law3wW* Attorney for said Insolvent.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, entered in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, May 15, 1860, notice is hereby given to the premium note makers in, and the claimants against, and creditors of the Utica Insurance Company, that on the 13th day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on that day, at my office in the city of Utica, I shall, as Referee for that purpose in and by said order duly appointed, take evidence in regard to the claims, &c., now remaining unpaid against said Company, and the time when each of such claims accrued, and the amount now due on the same, and in regard to all matters which may be necessary for a clear understanding and proper making of an assessment on the premium notes of said Company.
NICOLL FLOYD, Referee, No. 56 Hotel-st.
UTICA May 17, 1860.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIS- charge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. SQUIRE WOOD, insolvent. Notice first published May 12, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Justice Scrugham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Court-house in the village of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on the 9th day of July, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
GEO. F. HAVENS, Attorney for Insolvent,
my23-law6wW* No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA BURCHILL,
mh21-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Execu-
jall-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, } tors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON,
jall-law6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
c26-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES HERSCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 475 East Houston-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of May, 1860. ISAAC HERSCH, } Executors.
my16law6wW SOPHIA HERSCH, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
law6wW* JAMES H. BRUSH, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.— The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as boot and shoe dealers, under the name and firm of CALHOUN & McCLINTOCK, was dissolved on the 4th day of May instant, by mutual consent.
WALTER CALHOUN,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860. ROBERT McCLINTOCK.

All persons indebted to said late firm will make payment of all bills incurred at No. 177 8th-av. to WALTER CALHOUN, and of all bills incurred at No. 371 8th av. to ROBERT McCLINTOCK.
WALTER CALHOUN,
ROBERT McCLINTOCK.

The subscriber will continue the boot and shoe business, on his own account, at No 371 8th-av.
ROBERT McCLINTOCK.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

The subscriber will continue the boot and shoe business, on his own account, at No. 177 8th-av.
WALTER CALHOUN.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferugineux,
Chocolate Homoeopathic,
Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Caramels.

All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of its medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING DONE on Singer's sewing-machine; also, persons learned to operate, by MARY McGONIGAL, 7[illegible] [illegible]-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Westcott & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERB ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS, MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITES, ETAGERES, RICH CHINA, SILVERWARE, LIBRARY, BEDDING, IRON SAFE, &c.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., BY W. B. WESTCOTT & CO.,

At the residence, No. [illegible] West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., consisting of the entire elegant furniture of the house. Parlor furniture will be sold at 10 o'clock precisely, consisting of two elegant full suites rosewood furniture, richly carved, covered in crimson and maroon brocade, [illegible] and very beautiful; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with tables and cornices; rosewood library bookcase, marble-top centre and sofa tables, Turkish chairs and lounges, superb marble-top etageres, marble and China vases, marble and bronze groups, silk and lace curtains, paintings, antique lava vases and ornaments, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood reception chairs, velvet rugs, superb French clock, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with stool and cover; bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c. Chamber Furniture—Elegant rosewood bureaus, superb carved bedsteads, rosewood armour, with French mirror doors; Italian cottage chairs, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm chairs, washstands and toilet sets, chamber furniture in rosewood and hair-cloth; large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, voltaire rockers.

DINING-ROOM—Marble top buffet, oak chairs in reps, extension dining-table, rich silverware, spoons, forks, salvers, castors, urns, &c., ruby and crystal cut glassware, goblets, wines, preserve dishes, decanters, wine-bottles, Champagnes, Hocks, finger-bowls, China, tea sets, with a large and complete collection of rich parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture, not herein enumerated, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Parlor furniture at 11 o'clock, rain or shine.

N. B.—The house to rent from the 1st of June, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible party, at a low rent.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

About 500 lots 1,200 feet from dépôt, lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village, with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect. The soil is fine and smooth, and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities of transit to and from Flushing, by railroad and steamboat, are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be allowed. Printed abstracts of title will be furnished. Trains leave New York, at 7:15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5:45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:35, 10, 1, 2:45, 4:45 and 6:45. Passengers going by the ferry can leave on and after May 29, at 8, 9:30, 12, 1:15, 4, 5:15 and 6:30. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45, 10, 11, 2:30, 3, 5:15.

Maps can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 331 5th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant ebony and gilt drawing room suite, in dove colored satin, elegant satin window curtains, lace curtains, one rosewood grand action piano, Pleyels, maker, ebony and gilt card tables, pier and mantel glasses, medallion velvet carpet, elegant carved rosewood bookcase, carved rosewood tête-à-têtes, library and arm chairs in reps, blue reps curtains, richly carved oak buffet, black walnut extension dining table, carved black walnut chairs in crimson plush, richly carved black walnut hall stand, marble top, with mirror, richly card hall chairs, elegant Chinese mantel vases, bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets and pendants, bronze carved receivers, vases, dogs, deer, &c.; also an assortment of China and glass ware. The furniture is all made in the best manner, of superior finish, and in perfect order. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale. Permits can be had of the Auctioneers, at their office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO, ABOUT 1,000 YARDS OF ELEGANT CARPETS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post office, a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, chandeliers, gas brackets, &c. Also, an invoice of elegant decorated China vases, table and dessert cutlery, &c. Catalogues now ready.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A FIRST-CLASS BROADWAY GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

Will be sold by WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, and No. 8 Murray-st., on FRIDAY, May 25, at 11 A. M. The stock consists in part of Linen and Muslin Shirts, and every variety of Silk, Merino, Linen and Muslin Under Shirts and Drawers, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Pearl mounted Canes, Umbrellas and every variety of Stock usually kept by a FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE. The above will be sold without reserve, to close the trust. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, office and salesroom, No. 15 Clinton-place. On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 23, at 10½ A. M., we shall sell at auction, to the highest bidder, from our spacious apartments, No. 15 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway, the following elegant articles of household furniture, removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale, made by Alex. Roux & Co., and marked with their name—viz: One rosewood sofa, two rosewood arm-chairs, six rosewood parlor chairs, in rich satin damask coverings; one library table, oiled walnut; one arm-chair, three library chairs (in oil,) with cushioned seats; one superb rosewood etagere, with statuary marble, cost $250; one walnut hall stand, with statuary top; one lady's escretoire, satin lined; also the following articles, made by Gustave Hoerter, viz: One oiled oak extension table, 14 feet; one oak buffet and eight dining chairs to match, with cushion seats; one magnificent oak lounge and pillow, covered in green reps. Also, about 10-5 framed Brussels carpets from Tinsen's, nearly new and very desirable patterns; rugs to match and stair-carpet and rods; also, one richly gilt enameled suite, 14 pieces, in green and gold, cost $150; spring bed, best hair mattress. Also, one fine chamber suite, in rosewood; one rosewood bureau, one round-cornered rosewood bedstead, washstand, commode to match, cost $263.

Also, all the kitchen furniture, and rich China and silver tea sets, and cut glass ware, belonging and necessary to a genteel private family. Also, richly embroidered window drapery, brocatel curtains, cornices, &c. The above goods are all in excellent condition, and we have the bills of purchase to show, thus giving the buyer the advantage of seeing that the goods are as we have described them, and also what was paid for them.

In addition to the above list, we shall also sell, on the same day, and at the same place, a very large quantity and desirable variety of most excellent household goods, of every conceivable description, in use among good housekeepers, as velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood suites, side, centre and pier tables; ormolu clocks, Parisian bronzes, China vases, fine Parian figures, lace window-curtains, bookcases, gas chandeliers, a large variety of elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber and bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, beds, pillows and bedding, couches and easy chairs, &c. To the above sale the public and second-hand dealers are especially invited. Catalogues at the rooms on morning of sale. Goods can be seen this day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES BELONGING TO WILLIAM E. BURTON ESQ.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auctions on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d May, at 7½ o'clock each evening, in the gallery in the Irving Building, No. 594 Broadway, a few doors below Houston-st., by order of the executor of the late Wm. E. Burton, Esq., deceased. Among the celebrated artists will be found the works of Benjamin West, Leutze, Sully, Inman, C. L. Elliott, T. Cole, Rembrandt Peale, Hamilton, Beranger, W. Shayer, Seignor Gainsborough, Jolivet, (a French nobleman) Opie, Somaffels, Landseer and Count d'Orsay, Wilson, Sir Peter Lely, Wilkie, Kobbe of Brussels, Waldorp, F. Mieris, Mignard, Omeganck, George Moreland, Angelica Kauffman, Van Dyck, signed and dated, Murillo, P. Veronese, Spagnoletto, Van Hove, Rembrandt, G. Romagno, Akkersyke, De Heern, Guido, Reni, Salvator Rosa, and others. They will be ready for exhibition on THURSDAY, 10th inst., and until the sale, with the catalogues, as above.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 121 Greene-st., near Prince, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas and chairs, curtains, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, painted cottage furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom furniture, crockery, glassware, ottomans, lounges, window shades and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising suites of solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; three elegant rosewood piano-fortes, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and side tables, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, carved and plain marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant carved marble-top black walnut side board, oak and walnut extension tables, marble-top buffets and dining-room chairs, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, six light gilt chandeliers, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WALL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners in Partition, the valuable premises No. 19 Wall-st., south side, between Broad and New sts., with free use and right of gangway on the westerly side; lot about 21x63 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &c.—We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture, &c., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 381 5th-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of regular goods, adapted both to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 594 Broadway, with catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, instant,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of J. Griedin and Henry Babod, Assignees.

60 shares Allentown Bank	$50 each.
450 shares Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting Co.	10 each.
5 shares Harlem Navigation Co.	10 each.
250 shares Lycoming Valley Iron Co.	100 each.
1065 shares Lycoming Iron Co.	100 each.
1000 shares Lee Marble Quarrying Co.	10 each.
506 shares Magnesian Spar Co.	5 each.
2400 shares Phœnix Gold Mining Co. (N. C.).	
2 shares People's Washing and Bathing Association	100 each.
50 shares Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. Co.	100 each.
5 shares American Guano Co.	100 each.
100 shares California Asphaltum Gas Co.	100 each.
850 shares Pettengill Telegraph Revolver Co.	100 each.
$5,000 Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga R. Co. 7 Bonds.	per cent.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable Church property situated on the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts.; lot 50x90 feet, more or less. The building is substantial, well-built, and in good order. Sold in consequence of the congregation moving up town. Terms liberal. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

M. C. Edey, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND VEHICLES, HARNESS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Will sell THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a variety of new and second-hand vehicles, consisting of top and no-top buggies, rockaways, road and dépôt wagons, &c.; one second-hand coach, in good order; also, new and second-hand single and double harness; also, blankets, saddles, whips, &c.

Lockwood Bros., No. 45 Murray st.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

300 cases womens', misses', and childrens' straw hats and bonnets.

100 cases mens' and boys' hats and caps.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Elegant pair of bay horses, full 16 hands high, very stylish, six and seven years old, very fast travelers; one of them a superior saddle horse, raised in this State; cost a large price; believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness. Sold only for want of use.

One elegant coach, Rockaway; can be closed for Winter or open for Summer; entirely new. Also, a fine Rockaway, open or closed, in excellent order, but little used; both City made and in fine order. Also, a splendid coupe Rockaway, made to order by Lawrence, nearly new, and has been used but a short time. All to be sold without reserve to close an account.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, May 24, and FRIDAY, May 25, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau st. Large Sale of Oil-Paintings and Engravings, &c.—To be sold for account of M. Knoedler, Esq., successor of Messrs. Goupil & Co., to close consignments from Europe, &c., consisting of a very valuable collection of high-cost pictures, by Lanfont de Metz, Compte Calix, Tanneur, Shattuck, Koek Koek, Brown and others. Engravings of Delaroche, Scheffer, Landseer, Horace Vernet, Cropsey, and many others. They will be on exhibition as above from Saturday, the 19th, until days of sale.

J. Milnor Taylor, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 58 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold all the contents of the dwelling, as above, consisting of a fine assortment of rich household furniture, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood case, carved legs, with pearl keys, a sweet toned instrument; fine oil-paintings, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver and plated ware, crockery and glass ware, looking-glasses, chandeliers, clocks, hair and spring mattresses, sofas and sofa beds, bedding, &c., &c. The articles are all in good order, having been in use only a short time. Catalogues at house. No postponement. 5th and 6th av. cars and stages pass near the house.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same house and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in hair-cloth and brocatel; gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil-paintings, in gold frames; brocatel and lace window curtains, extension dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, two rosewood piano-fortes, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c., &c.

J. P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

Philip H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION.—SALE OF HOUSE AND garden plants THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., being a collection from a florist on Staten Island; must be sold without reserve. Taken from the ground last evening in fine condition.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt; for Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M. every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wedn'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—RUNNING in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 165 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers.—The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. Havens, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLES' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS For the Purchase and Sale of REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA BONDS. INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER. No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST., Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, 17th May, 1860.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Neziah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Mosely I. Danforth, Edward J. Danforth, J. Dersey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Mosely I. Danforth, Vice President, Neziah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary.

WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., May 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

O. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 10th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. E. BODY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 183 CHATHAM-st., corner New Bowery, will open May 24, 1860, and thereafter be open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums under $500, and 5 per cent on larger sums.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $120 and $100; 2d cabin $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC," JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf, up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Jos. J. Comstock, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS, On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 10 Faubourg Montmartre.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.: WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue Drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application, if by letter, inclose postage stamps, to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf and Jersey City and the Asia, from 8 to 9½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and luggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail June 6. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, taking freight for Norfolk and Portsmouth at 6 cents per foot. Freight for Petersburgh, Richmond, North Carolina and Tennessee, &c., will be forwarded by railroad from Norfolk and Portsmouth free of commission. Passage and fare, stateroom included, $8; steerage passage, $4. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

OFFICE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—The steamship ADRIATIC, from Havre, will commence discharging, under general order, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. Consignees are requested to take out their permits, and obtain at the office an order for their goods. All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 P. M. will be stored at risk and expense of the owner. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT HORSE POWER AND boiler, in perfect order, will be sold very cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CORTESI—MUSIANI.

Mme. CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for a limited number of performances, for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor,

SIGNOR MUSIANI,

who has made an immense sensation during the late operatic season in Havana.

Mme. CORTESI, in returning her sincere thanks for the great favor with which she has been received at her two former visits in New-York, at the Academy of Music, trusts that she will meet with a liberal patronage, which she will endeavor to deserve through the perfection and completeness of the operas to be produced, and the merit of the artists engaged.

Mme. CORTESI has much pleasure in being able to state that in addition to the artists forming her own company, she has engaged the favorite contralto,

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
And the great basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.

Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By TOM TAYLOR.

Scenery by J. H. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert; Music by Messrs. Stoepel and Noll; Mechanical Department Mr. Van Hatten; Appointments, Mr. Timoney; Costumes, Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten.

Tom Dexter, an adventurer	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Fraser, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts	Mr. Blake
Major McTurk	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant	Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District	Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff	Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective	Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O. steamer Simoom	Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Soloman's man	Mr. Young
Mr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom	Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward	Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.	
Mrs. Seabright	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Lovibond	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits	Mrs. Young
Mrs. Grimwood	Miss Tree
First Ayah	Miss Carman
Second Ayah	Miss Pine

Female passengers, &c., &c.

The events of the drama are supposed to transpire in the year 1858, during the passage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw-steamship Simoom up the Red Sea, with passengers for Suez on the Overland Route from India to England.

Synopsis of Scenery.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKNG TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!

In consequence of the nightly overflows to witness THIS GREAT SUCCESS, to prevent disappointment in obtaining seats, they may be secured at the Box-office TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Notice.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager........JAMES SYMMONDS.
WEDNESDAY, May 23.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
A new farce and THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

The performances will commence with a new farce, entitled THE BENICIA BOY.

In which Mr. Jefferson will personate the renowned Champion. To be followed by Planche's sparkling Burlesque of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,

In which Mrs. John Wood will appear as Don Leander, Mr. Jefferson as Furibond, supported by a talented comic company.

Doors open at 7¼, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........J. M. NIXON
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
From ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, London.
LAST MATINEE
But one!
WEDNESDAY, May 23—Afternoon and Evening.
BROOKLYN on MONDAY, May 28.
Third day of CINDERELLA!
Last day but Four
Of the GREAT TROUPE.
Horsemanship by all the
GREAT RIDERS.
Feats by all the
GREAT GYMNASTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager........Mr. G. L. FOX.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23.
The performance will commence with Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.
To conclude with the roaring Farce of
THE TWO POLTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM, who is in daily attendance at the Museum, and ready at all times to purchase Curiosities and engage Novelties for the public gratification.

Fresh arrival from the Japanese Embassy of JAPANESE COINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Great sensation occasioned by THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, who astonishes thousands and teaches the spectators.

THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
Continues to evoke the inquiry: "IS IT MAN, or IS IT MONKEY, or IS IT BOTH?

NEW DRAMA! ADDITIONAL CURIOSITIES!

Great success of the WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE!

LAST TIME BUT THREE OF "DOT."

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
BOUCICAULT'S fairy drama, the LAST TIME but THREE.
DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
In the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

Dancing by Mlle. Juliette: after which the new and very successful drama, for the third time, entitled
THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE.
A TALE OF TEXAS.
Followed by THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Madame WAUTERS, who obtained the first prize of the Conservatoire of Music at Paris, the great Pianiste, plays at intervals day and evening, one of Chickering & Co.'s Pianos.

Mlle. DELMONTE, the celebrated FORTUNE-TELLER, can be consulted at all times.

The LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, JACKALOW, JOHN BROWN, and of many other celebrities, &c., &c., may all be seen WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Admittance to everything 25 cents; Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents; and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

New Pavilion, corner 13th-st. and 4th av.
OPENING DAY AND EVENING.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA.

J. C. ADAMS, the old California Trapper of '49, exhibits his wonderful collection of WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC and Far West, every day and evening, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 at night. The collection includes, amongst others,

THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS.
ALSO, LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, &c.,

Which Adams performs at intervals during the day and evening, especially at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 and 8 P.M.

THEY ARE FED DAILY AT 4 O'CLOCK.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.

No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.

ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,

And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevalier Petrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine Arts, have secured, at great expense, the above work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.

Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NO. 444 BROADWAY, TEMPLE OF MAGIC.

Continued success. Crowded audiences.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
PROFESSOR JACOBS,

The world renowned English Wizard, Ventriloquist and Improvisitore, with the inimitable drolleries of his comic and mysterious

GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,

Are attracting astonished, delighted and overflowing audiences to his elegant

PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT!

The Press and public have lauded this entertainment as the best of the day, in the art of Magique.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S NEW CANTATA OF THE MAY QUEEN,

Which has created such a sensation in the musical world of London, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, May 28,
At DODWORTH'S, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS,
FIELD OF THE GOLDEN CLOTH;
Also, an entire new comic piece, called
JACK AND HIS MONKEY.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

SELECT PARLOR READINGS.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS would announce that the second Reading by Prof. J. B. BROWN and the two Misses, their pupils, will take place in the large parlor of their Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near the 5th-av. Hotel, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 25, at 8 o'clock. A limited number of tickets—50 cents each—may be obtained at the 5th-av. Hotel, Hall & Son's music store, or at the School.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.

Senor OLIVERA, the great Violinist, Mr. TOMLIN, Vocalist, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 22 and 23; Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, May 24, 25, 26 and 28. Paterson, May 29, 30 and 31, and Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, June 1 and 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860,
For the last time, Halevy's
LA JUIVE.

Madame FABBRI	as	RACHEL
Madame Von Berkel	as	Eudoxia
Signor Stigelli	as	Lazaro
Signor Quinto	as	Leopoldo
Signor Weinlich	as	Brogni
CONDUCTOR		CARL ANSCHUTZ

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Prices of admission: To Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved seats, extra, 50 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $2; Private Boxes, for eight persons, $15.

Tickets for sale at the box office of the Winter Garden, and at Ball & Sons', No. 543 Broadway.

FRIDAY, May 25,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA NIGHT.
Flotow's opera of
MARTHA.

PAGE'S VENUS.

The Celebrated picture of
VENUS
GUIDING ÆNEAS AND THE TROJANS TO THE LATIN SHORE,
Is now on exhibition at the
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission, 25 cents.

SOON!

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Will open his new Repertoire of Wonders
In New-York,
On his arrival from California. His
GRAND MAGICAL SOIREES

Will be on the same scale of unsurpassed grandeur as when presented by him in 1851-'52, at Metropolitan Hall, the Broadway Theatre and Astor-place Opera House. He has recently made a Circumterranean tour, and after having visited Australia and the Sandwich Islands, is now in California, where his success has been unprecedented in the annals of Pacific amusements. On his return to New-York his apparatus will be new and magnificent, his paraphernalia superbly gorgeous, and the entire entertainments novel and astounding.

COURT OF DEATH.

In consequence of numerous applications to see this SUBLIME PAINTING, it has been concluded to open it FOUR DAYS more, at the Cooper Institute, lower side hall, entrance on 8th-st. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. Description given at 4, 8, and 9 o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

BY DESIRE.

HUMOROUS READINGS

BY MR. J. H. SIDDONS,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
FRIDAY NEXT, May 25, at 8 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, and largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 230x[illegible] feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 tons) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 133 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices. Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to H. H. MUHLENBERG, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered for a man of capital to purchase the interest of a partner, (retiring on account of ill-health,) now engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing business in Philadelphia. The house is of long-standing and enjoys an enviable reputation throughout the South and West. The business can be extended to almost any amount. For further particulars inquire of GEO. B. GRANNIS, No. 159 Chambers-st., New-York, who is authorized to negotiate.

GROCERY, FLOUR AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE.—One of the best corners in the City, doing a strictly cash trade of $1,000 per week; no liquor can be kept, and a man wants $2,000 at least to carry on as large a trade as is now done. Any person desirous of doing a large trade, this is a chance seldom met with. Apply to C. W. SHERWOOD, Bull's Head Bank Building, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.

$4,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY A SUPERIOR business; it is light and pleasant, and a cash business; profits $3,000 to $4,000 yearly, and no risk, which will be proved to satisfaction of purchaser; ill health inducement to sell. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

WE WILL PLACE AGAINST $5,000 OR $6,000 a third interest in a manufacturing business already established, and now proving a monopoly. We require a man of good business qualifications, and capable of taking charge of the sales. Address MONOPOLY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE INTEREST OF A RETIRING partner in an adjoining City, for the manufacture of a new and useful article, having an extensive sale and large profits, without competition; sold entirely for cash; small capital required. Apply, by letter or personally, to G., No. 27 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND GOOD will of a confectionery and toy store, in the flourishing village of Yonkers, N. Y., doing a good business. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Apply to R. SOULT, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF energy and good business qualifications, with a capital of $7,500, is wanted to take an interest in a manufacturing company in this City. Address EROS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING HOUSE.—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, newly furnished and well filled with good boarders, for sale to a cash customer cheap. This is a good opportunity for a person that understands the business. For particulars, address JONES, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS IN THE MEDICAL line, where business tact rather than medical knowledge will continue the prosperity of the same. Address D. M. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A PERSON WITH THIS amount can get an interest in an enterprise that will pay 100 per cent. on investment. Address G. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Oven and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU "SBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

CITY RAILROADS.

RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality, manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO., Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE DOUGLAS MEETING.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

making *rails*, and DOUGLAS to making *cabinets*. [Loud applause continued for some minutes.]

SPEECH OF E. C. MARSHALL, OF KENTUCKY.

E. C. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, was next introduced, amid loud calls for "CLANCY," and others. He was received with cheers, and commenced by relating an anecdote of a lady at a ball, who had sat neglected, and when asked to dance, said she would and thankee, too, for she had sat until she thought she would have taken root. [Laughter.] He felt somewhat in that predicament. [Laughter.] He had sat enlightened and interested, however.

A VOICE—Louder.

He would speak loud enough now. [Applause.] The example of his friend had warned him against trying to do the whole thing at once. [Applause.] While they were trying to advance the cause here, the whirlwind of millions outside, and all over the country, was working for DOUGLAS. [Applause.] The great world moved on with a power beyond President-makers, and Providence furnished it with power to surmount its troubles. [Applause. A Voice—Get him some water.] No, he didn't want any water. [DICK CONNOLLY—Do you want any whiskey? Laughter.] During the history of the world—he could not go over it at this late hour, [laughter]—the progress of invention had kept pace with the necessities of the age, in the mariner's compass, steam and the telegraph. Whenever we want anything we have it. [Applause.] Never in time of trouble, or at any time, has it pleased God to send a more magnificent mind than was in these days of trouble now sent to rescue the Democracy of this Union. [Applause.] For years he [DOUGLAS] had been constructing the laws and platforms of the party He had been kept in reserve by Providence, and now perhaps it would appear that it was all for the best. [Applause.] He was glad he was beat. They could get along with PIERCE, [laughter,] but how they got along since—excuse him about that, [laughter and applause,] they had got most through it. The agony was almost over. [Great laughter.] Well, as to the Union nomination at Baltimore—to undertake to meet the issues of the day, to oppose to a sea like the present a craft like JOHN BELL. [Laughter.] Those other fellows [laughter] rolled up their sleeves and brought out of the filth of the party the Lincoln that wouldn't do—that would neither save nor destroy the Union. [Laughter.] They had him posted in Connecticut as the man who had overthrown the "Little Giant." [Laughter.] That was a remarkable overthrow, for it left the victor on his back in the sand and dust of the arena, and his foe six years in the Senate, with the best chance for the nomination to the Presidency. [Laughter.] That fellow was an Abolitionist. LINCOLN'S speech showed that he believed the irrepressible conflict would go on until the South was overcome or driven out. SEWARD would not have made his Rochester speech had it not been for GERRIT SMITH'S wanderings. A tub had to be thrown to the whale. If those principles were to prevail, GERRIT SMITH, fit for the mad-house, or JOHN BROWN, fit for the gallows, or that other man, whose name he was proud to forget, lying in jail in Washington, would rule, and you might as well cry "Whoa!" to a steam-engine going down hill, with the engineer drunk, and full head of steam on. [Laughter.] The result of such sentiments was as certain as the creation of maggots in the belly of a dead horse. [Laughter.] As to the irrepressible conflict, would it take place in New-York or on the Slave territory itself? If Slavery was degrading to white labor, the conflict would be in the South, and a constitutional change could be made in any State of the South in twelve months. If there was an irrepressible conflict would such unanimity exist at the South? [Applause.] One of the foulest, villainous whoredoms of treason and rascality he had seen committed on the types,—the charge that the non-slaveholders of the South were oppressed—was the worst. [Applause.] Let them send Phillips, Parker, Cheever, Burnham and other Abolitionists down there, and they would find out. [Laughter and applause.] The worst condition of the African was in his own country, and the best was in the South. The Missionary efforts in Africa generally resulted in the eating of the missionary. [Laughter.] The Colonization Society had failed, although fed with money and fresh niggers. [Laughter.] Wherever the Africans had been enslaved they had been benefitted, and wherever they had been emancipated they had been degraded. [Applause.] Look at St. Domingo as it was before emancipation. The French cut one another's throats as long as they could, and then delegated the power to the few who were left. [Laughter.] The saturnalia was indescribable, and a man was worse off for knowing about it. [Laughter.] Whenever the Africans had a chance and killed every one they could kill, were they any better? He wished they could have seen the empire of SOLOUQUE. There were the monkeys in the forests, which they were too lazy to cut down. It was hard to tell which was monkey and which was nigger. [Laughter.] Murder was the rule; and turn our niggers loose it would be the same. Look at the niggers, they don't look like us; feel of them, they don't feel like us; smell of them, they don't smell like us. [Laughter.] They had met to indorse the action of the New-York delegation at Charleston, and to indorse the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. He thought they had done both those things very well. There was no doubt that DOUGLAS would be nominated. The secessionists would come back. There was a mouse once that was swimming in a beer-vat got a cat to fish him out, on promise that he would allow himself to be eaten; but, fortunately, he escaped while the cat was sneezing and made for a hole. "Come out," says the cat, "and allow yourself to be eaten." "No," says the mouse, "for you know when I made the promise I was in liquor." [Laughter.] Those fellows down South there would not try to keep their word, and the factions of the hour there sank into insignificance beside the great interests involved. There was never but one river that dared to run but one way. Yes, there was one, the St. Johns, and that ran half a mile and then paddled the rest of the way. [Laughter.] This Union could not be dissolved, DOUGLAS could be nominated, and in harmony like the stars of the constellations, we should emulate the order and beauty that reigns above. [Laughter.]

The Chairman announced that letters had been received from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, and Mr. S. E. CHURCH, of New-York, that would be published in the papers in the morning.

SPEECH OF JUDGE LARRABEE, OF WISCONSIN.

Judge LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, was the next speaker. He didn't like to follow MARSHALL, whose name was a synonym of patriotism and eloquence. It had been his fortune in the West to frequently address his fellow-citizens on the stump. He had never seen so large a meeting within doors. He feared that he could not interest them further; but this meeting gave earnest of the fact that they were about appealing from the politicians to the people. [Applause.] Here was a man who had stood up for the right, who had met and conquered the foe of Democracy in his own State, and in the Senate, and had to oppose the machinations of a President from his own party. [Applause.] The Presidency was nothing to him after his victory at Charleston. Could any one show that he had been guilty of an inconsistency in his public record? They met for the purpose of indorsing the noble and firm action of the New-York delegation at Charleston, thus indorsing their own candidate for the Presidency. [Applause.] New-York would not take a position and change it afterwards. [Applause.] Had any new exigency arisen? Was a Democratic Convention different? Was it not part of the party creed to stand upon their party nominations? Had the North deceived the South? No. In 1856 the South had demanded that the principle of non-intervention be placed in the platform, but now they demanded the opposite, and the demand would not be complied with. [Applause.] The North could not carry a single district for the Democracy, if the principle of intervention with Slavery by Congress was put in the platform. [Applause.] The passage of the act repealing the Slave laws of New-Mexico was a specimen of the kind of intervention the South would have if they could carry out their views. He would say to the seceders of the South, "Beware of throwing off the Democracy of the North." It was nothing to be a Democrat at the South. It was a bed of roses. It was the Democracy of the North that had to brave the battle with fanaticism. There was one result of the Charleston Convention—for as long as the South acted fairly, the North would be with her; but if she demanded too much, they must separate. But, it was said, "a peace was to be patched up." That could not be done. Great circumstances like these demanded great men. They could not succeed on a platform that meant nothing. They would find the New-York papers all over the West. The news of this meeting was all over the country to-night. The public mind was active. No man could take the place of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

VOICE—"Not a one."

There was a time when no man could fill the place of JACKSON. So it was now in regard to Mr. DOUGLAS. [Applause.] The sentiment of the South as well as of the North was with him. [Applause.] The country was with him, in spite of the politicians. [Applause.] Was it not time that Mr. BUCHANAN should call off his dogs? Was it not time for this expiring President to make way for some other Democrat. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF THOMAS C. FIELD.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELD was the next speaker. Like the last in the field, he claimed the penny. He came to indorse the proceedings of the New-York delegation at Charleston in supporting Mr. DOUGLAS. [Applause.] The politicians of the South needed a system of training to bring them properly in the ranks. The Republicans had set aside their great leader, not in obedience to the conservative sentiment of the country, but in obedience to the Abolition sentiment of the country. It was because the Abolitionists did not like Mr. SEWARD. HORACE GREELEY had opposed SEWARD, and who had ever identified GREELEY with the conservative sentiment of the nation? They found that Mr. WEED was overthrown by LINCOLN, the king of the lobbyists of Illinois. LINCOLN had come off victor over the king of the New-York lobby. LINCOLN was more dangerous to the country than Mr. SEWARD. The Republicans had proven a party of expediency, and like the old Whig Party, betrayed and forsaken its great leader. The Democratic Party had always rallied round its representative men, with two exceptions, and they had nearly always been successful. [Applause.] By sustaining the great men of the time, they would sustain the institutions which those great men represented. [Applause.] If at the Baltimore Convention the New-York delegates should leave DOUGLAS, it would be a dark hour, not only for the party, but for the country. [Applause.] Why was it that upon the deliberations of the Democratic Party the whole country stood and trembled, waited and meditated? Because that party upheld the principles which had known no section—but had wrapped in their arms the whole nation, because it embodied the conservative sentiment. It was well that the party was so regarded, for it had always stood forward the champion of the right. The lessons of history taught them to properly value the Union, and to preserve that Union it was emphatically necessary that the people's choice should be respected, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS be rewarded with the Presidency.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which Mr. FIELD concluded his remarks, other gentlemen who had been requested to speak, and who were present, had not an opportunity. Among these were Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, Hon. A. M. CAVANAH, of Minnesota; MICHAEL DOHENY, Esq., Hon. JOHN MCKEON, Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, and others. When the meeting had adjourned, a large number proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, accompanied by Dodworth's full band, and gave a serenade to the speakers and invited guests of the Committee.

During the proceedings inside the Hall, Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop MULLOCH, of St. John's N. B., and a number of other Catholic clergymen, occupied one of the recesses on the Third-avenue side, and remained there until near the close of the meeting.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

There were two outside meetings, the listeners comprising over two thousand people, who were unable to get into the Institute. The first meeting, which was organized on the balcony, was called to order at 8 P. M., by JAMES M. SWEENEY, Esq., and on his motion Alderman BOOLE was chosen President.

J. DAGGETT HUNT, Esq., was the first speaker. He was glad, but not disappointed, at seeing such an immense crowd before him. Inside and outside that building were assembled the bone and sinew of the Democracy of New York. They had come there to open the Presidential campaign of 1860. Foremost in opening this campaign was the sustaining the New-York Delegation which supported, at the Charleston Convention, the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. At the present time, Mr. DOUGLAS stood in the front rank of the Democracy of the country, and it was their duty to keep him in the front rank—to put him in the Presidential chair, the highest office in the gift of any nation or people on earth.

VOICES—We will do it.

He knew they would do it, for DOUGLAS was their choice and deserving of it. In 1848 DOUGLAS stood up for 54 40 or fight. He advocated Squatter Sovereignty, and was the true and legal exponent of every Democratic principle on which depended the perpetuity of the United States Government. He belonged to a State that for over forty years had given its vote for a Democratic President. He hoped that on the 18th of June Mr. DOUGLAS would get two-thirds of the votes of the Baltimore Convention. He closed his speech with a review of the position of Mr. DOUGLAS on the question of Slavery. Mr. DOUGLAS believed it right for every State and Territory to decide upon its own domestic institutions. He appealed to the citizens of New-York City, in the face of what they had suffered from the interference in their municipal affairs by the State Legislature, if non-interference was not the correct principle.

W. C. DROVER, Esq., spoke next. A hard-fought battle was before the Democracy, but with the proper man chosen as standard-bearer, it was a battle which would be crowned with victory. Who, he would ask, was the proper standard-bearer of the National Democracy?

VOICES—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

They had named the right man, and the only man who would lead them on victorious in the struggle before them. In 1858 Congress entertained the same views upon squatter sovereignty as did now Mr. DOUGLAS. Congress had changed, but Mr. DOUGLAS had not. When Kansas wished to be admitted to the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, Congress found it convenient to take the course she did. After showing the consistency of Mr. DOUGLAS' political course from the time he entered the Illinois Legislature until the present time, he wound up his speech with proposing three cheers for the Union and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the next President of the United States.

The cheers were given with enthusiastic will, and EUGENE SULLIVAN, Esq., was next introduced. The meeting inside was being addressed by lawyers and professional men. He was a representative of the workship—[applause]—and came before them as one of the working-people. Mr. DOUGLAS, he urged, was the strong and reliable friend of the workingman, and he insisted that on this account, if for no other reason, they should give him their support for the Presidency. He followed mainly in the wake of the previous speeches, and closed with proposing the sentiment of RUFUS CHOATE, that whatever else they might do in the ensuing contest, they would keep step to the music of the Union.

Dr. HARLAND was next introduced, and was greeted with loud applause. He said that when a man was sick he naturally looked about him for the best physician. This country was sick, sick with the fanaticism of the black Republicans of the North and the fire eating traitors of the South. There was in his opinion but one physician worthy to be trusted in a case of such vast importance—capable of grappling with the deadly disease which purged upon the vitals of this land, and restoring the life blood of the nation to a healthy circulation. That physician was the great statesman whom they had met this night to honor—the wise, patriotic and noble son of the West, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Tumultuous applause and waving of hats.] He had once met the standard bearer of the black Republican party in Illinois in a fair open fight.

VOICE—Yes, and whipped him too.

Yes, gentlemen, he conquered him once, and if the Democratic Party is wise enough, as he believed it was, to nominate DOUGLAS at Baltimore, he would conquer him again, and utterly overthrow and annihilate forever the swarm of Black Republican traitors, thieves and assassins that followed the piratical flag of ABE LINCOLN. [Applause.] If time permitted he would review the recent infamous speech which he heard in Connecticut from the lips of Hon. Mr. PERKINS.

A VOICE—Give us the review.

That speech was rank with treason, and yet, in his opinion, it was quite as patriotic as anything that could be expected from any member of the Republican Party. In conclusion, he cited and reviewed some passages from Mr. PERKINS' speech, and closed with the prediction that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, if nominated—of which there could be no possible doubt—would be the next President of the United States.

Mr. NEWCOMB COZZENS was the next speaker. Ambitious orators, in the course of their speeches, were wont to quote that immortal line: "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," He would quote this noble sentiment on the present occasion. In the Convention recently assembled at Charleston, parties hostile to the true interests of the Democratic Party, for selfish purposes, had sought to crush STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to earth. They fought against his nomination for President of the United States. They carried their point. The Convention adjourned without accomplishing the object for which it met, owing to the stern fidelity of true patriots, who firmly and nobly resisted the disruption and overthrow of their party by a reckless band of demagogues. [A Voice—"They were traitors."] He would not call them traitors, for some loyal men were among them, whose irresolution only kept them from breaking aloof from their leaders. Like Truth crushed to earth, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS would rise again. [Applause.] No power could keep him down. DOUGLAS was a rising man. He only can beat the nominee of the Republican Party in the present contest. This country cannot boast of a man of loftier patriotism, of more sterling integrity, and higher grade of intellect than the man they had assembled there to pronounce the proper and only standard bearer of the Democratic Party. The country was in a critical state.

Mr. COZZENS closed—his being the closing speech at this stand—with an eloquent appeal on behalf of keeping intact the Union, and showing how emphatically a Union man was Mr. DOUGLAS.

A second meeting was organized extemporaneously, the front of the building being so thoroughly filled that no one speaker could have made made himself heard by the multitude which surrounded him. This meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. ARTHUR WOODS as Chairman, with CHARLES BURDETT as Secretary, the rostrum being extemporized from a wagon which chanced to be at hand. That portion of the vast assemblage, unable to hear or appreciate the remarks of those who spoke from the balcony of the Cooper Institute, crowded about this impromptu stage, and after a few pertinent remarks from the Chairman, were introduced to Col. MICHAEL DOHENY, who made a telling and effective speech, in which he advocated the nomination, and promised the certain election of Mr. DOUGLAS. His animadversions of Mr. BELL as a "Know-Nothing" were pointed and severe, and were received with immense applause.

He was followed by WM. C. GROVER, Esq., who eloquently and fervently advocated the claims of Mr. DOUGLAS; and the Chairman, Hon. ARTHUR WOODS, who had modestly kept in the background, was loudly called for, and responded in a telling and eloquent manner. He reviewed the career of Mr. DOUGLAS from his early boyhood, tracing it in glowing terms from the commencement of his earliest career up to the hour of his great triumph in representing the great and growing State of Illinois as her Senator, and now receiving by acclamation the nomination of the people of the United States for the highest office in their gift. Mr. WOODS adverted in eloquent terms to the intimate connection existing between the North and the South, and claimed that their interests were inseparable. He alluded also to the action of Mr. DOUGLAS at the Cincinnati Convention, where he voluntarily withdrew his name as a candidate, that the harmony of the Democratic Party should not be disturbed, and claimed that not only by reason of his personal sacrifices as thus exhibited, but by his public worth, acknowledged world-wide, he should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and that under his banner alone could victory be secured to the party and principles of which he was the representative. The remarks of Mr. WOODS were received with immense applause, and, on his retirement, the Secretary introduced successively Mr. EUGENE SULLIVAN and Mr. CHARLES SMITH, whose remarks were received with the favor they deserved. Other, but not specially prominent speakers, addressed the large assemblage, which did not separate until very near the small hours.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

FROM HON. MILES TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1860.

John Clancy, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements:

SIR: Your letter reached me on Thursday last, with the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, "to attend and address a meeting to be holden at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York," on to-morrow evening, the 22d inst., "for the purpose of indorsing the action of the Delegation" from New-York, "at the National Convention held at Charleston, in casting the vote of the Empire State for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, as the proper candidate for standard-bearer of the Democratic Party in the ensuing contest;" and as no one can have a more perfect conviction than myself, as to the propriety of nominating that gentleman as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, at this time, it is with regret that I find myself compelled, by my public duties at the seat of government, to decline it. But though I cannot be with those friends of Democratic principle and of the Union, who will be assembled to-morrow evening, in the commercial metropolis of the nation, all my sympathies are enlisted in the objects they will have in view, and I shall therefore look forward with interest to proceedings which, while they propose an approval of the past, will also necessarily imply an instruction for the future.

No man can estimate too highly the importance of the public action of the people—the real people—of the United States, when they come together for deliberation upon the course to be pursued in regard to the future management of our national affairs. Important, however, as this must be at all times, it is probable that there has been no period in our existence as a nation in which so much depended on it as now. The distempers of the day have at last reached a crisis; and it is more than likely that the action of the people of the United States who desire that Democratic principles shall prevail in the direction of the great measures of the Federal Government, in the primary meetings which will everywhere be holden in the next few weeks, will be decisive as to whether peace and harmony shall once more take up their permanent abode among us, or discord is "to rule supreme." For myself, I have no fear of the result of the present struggle, if the people are once fully aroused to a sense of its importance, and will only look at it in its true character, without having their attention distracted from it by the mere side issues of politicians.

In 1820, for the first time in our National history, an attempt was made to form a sectional party, with a view to give the control of the National Government to the politicians of a portion of the States, by laying hold of the prejudice against Slavery which existed in the minds of the people of the non-slaveholding States, so as to array them as a compact political body standing in opposition to the people of the slaveholding States. The ground for its promotion was sought after and supposed to be found in the assertion of a right in Congress to impose a restriction unknown to the Constitution upon the people of a new State for the exclusion of Slavery from among them, as a condition precedent to their admission into the Union. This usurpation of power through the agency of Congress, for the benefit of one section, by a direct intervention into the domestic concerns of a State on its admission into the Union, did not succeed; but by force of numbers, and in violation of all constitutional principles, the power to enter a Territory of the United States, and by its authority to exclude the peculiar property of the citizens of the slaveholding States from it altogether, was exercised by Congress with respect to the Territories of the United States west of the Mississippi River, and north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude. This direct intervention by Congress for the destruction of the civic rights of the people of a portion of the States of the Union in the Territories belonging to them in common with the people of the other States, was submitted to at that time, and the project for the formation of a mere sectional party founded on a single idea—opposition to Slavery—then failed.

But in 1848, immediately after the great enlargement of our national boundaries, which grew out of our war with Mexico, a new attempt was made in the same direction with greater success. The same right to enter the Territories of the United States and to prohibit the citizens of the Southern States from holding their slaves there, by the direct legislation of Congress, was again asserted, and an attempt was made to extend the proposed action of Congress to all the Territories of the United States. All are familiar with the different stages of the contest to which this new attempt on the part of the Anti-Slavery factionists of the North gave rise. The South resisted the attempt as one man, on the ground that no such right existed in the Federal Government—that no such power was vested in Congress. In contests between sections of country for political power, Constitutional principles are lost sight of—the language of reason is unheeded—opposing rights are trodden under foot, and the questions involved are always decided by the brute-force of mere numbers. Under such a state of things there is no alternative for the party overborne by numbers but submission or resistance. The South determined on resistance, and took her stand in opposition to the exercise of power, by Congress, in the Territories of the United States, which was then insisted on, upon the ground that the exercise of such a power was an act of usurpation, and in palpable violation of the principles of the National Constitution.

The attitude taken by the South on this question led to the adoption of the "Compromise Measures" of 1850, which had the effect of putting an end to the contest. And what was the character of the settlement then made of this sectional strife? Why it involved the recognition by Congress, in its action in the formation of the Territorial Governments there established, of three distinct principles which it was intended should ever after govern the action of the Federal Government, when called on in the future to provide for the temporary government of the Territories of the United States, as follows:

First—Congress was not to intervene at all, by a direct exercise of legislative power, for the regulation and control of the civil rights, or the local and municipal concerns of the inhabitants of a Territory.

Second—When the territorial governments were organized, the legislative power conferred on the people of the Territority was to extend "to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States," so that the people of a Territory would be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and,

Third—The rights of the citizens of the Southern States to hold the slaves which they might see fit to take with them into the Territories were to be placed under the protection of the judicial power of the United States, and for that purpose provision was to be made to enable any one who was disturbed in the possession or enjoyment of his right of property in slaves, to prosecute a writ of error or an appeal from the Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, with due regard to the value of the matter or thing which might be involved in the controversy.

This settlement of a great sectional dispute as to the power of Congress and the rights of the citizens of the different States in the Territories of the United States, was made with the concurrence of the whole American people; and it was accepted by them everywhere as a "finality" on the vexed question of Slavery in the Territories. But this settlement still left the Missouri restriction, which was inconsistent with the principles on which it was made, upon our statute book; and therefore, when temporary governments were to be organized for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, over which it extended, those principles were necessarily, as a consequence of that settlement, embodied in the organic act establishing the governments, and the restriction itself was repealed expressly on the ground that it was inconsistent with it. This circumstance was immediately laid hold of by the Anti-Slavery element in the Northern States, and war was at once declared against the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and all those who could be brought to act together under the united influence of an unreasoning fanaticism, and a growing lust of sectional power, were marshaled for the assault. The Democratic Party, throughout its whole organization in the North, stood firm in defence of the principles of the Compromise; and though overcome in many a well-fought field, they succeeded in giving us of the South so much strength that the principles of the compromise measures of 1850 were maintained.

Upon the future maintenance of these principles in all their integrity, in my opinion, the very existence of the Union depends. Whilst they control the action of the various Departments of the Federal Government all the controversies which may grow up with respect to the rights of the citizens of the Southern States to hold their slaves in the Territories of the United States will be settled peacefully by the exercise of the Judicial power of the United States, through the action of the Courts, and in obedience to the principles of the Constitution, and Congress neither can nor ought to interfere in relation to those rights, unless it should become necessary to make some new provision by law for carrying the judicial power of the United States over the questions arising out of them into effect, or for enforcing the decisions of the courts with respect to them. While this state of things continues, all the controversies which can possibly arise in connection with the subject of Slavery in the Territories will be decided by reason, in accordance with the principles of constitutional law. But would it be so if those principles were overthrown? Does not every one know, who has the slightest acquaintance with the state of feeling in the different sections of the United States, that this would be impossible? Why, Sir, the moment those principles are disregarded in the management of our territorial possessions, the former struggle will be renewed, to be settled by the mere force of numbers in the halls of Congress. And what will be the inevitable result of a renewal of that struggle? Can any one doubt it? The contest will be for mastery. The questions in controversy between the two sections will no longer be submitted, where they belong under the Constitution, to the decision of impartial men, set apart under its authority, and bound by every motive which can operate upon human action, to decide them in conformity with the immutable principles of right and justice; but will be brought back before men infuriated by party appeals, and blinded by party prejudices, to be determined in the heat and fury of passion, by a mere count of numbers as they array themselves under one or the other of the opposing banners.

No one who has the good of the country at heart can desire to have questions which will always partake of a sectional character when brought into the arena of politics, again made topics of discussion in our popular assemblies, North and South, with a view to their ultimate decision by the brute force of physical majorities in the halls of Congress. Nor will there be any danger of this if the National Democratic Party now performs its whole duty to the people. This party is the only remaining ligament which binds together the two great sections of our country. It is the single bulwark which has hitherto stood firm and unshaken in defence of the rights of the States, and of the citizens of the States under the Constitution, and in the Union. This has been, and still is its great mission. And it is now for those who make up its rank and file—those who confer places, but never fill them, to decide whether this great party is to remain faithful to that mission.

It is known to every one that events unprecedented in our party history have just taken place. I allude, of course, to the fact of the secession of a portion of the delegates from the National Convention at Charleston, and to the further fact that these seceding delegates formed themselves into a separate Convention, and inaugurated a movement which, if it means anything, looks forward to the formation of a sectional party in the South, by calling a convention to meet at Richmond, independently of the regular Convention of the party which had already adjourned over to meet at Baltimore. But this is not all. There is still another fact of recent occurrence. I spoke of the publication of an address just put forth by ten Senators and nine representatives in Congress, which is not without its significance, when its recommendations are considered in connection with the position which it is believed was long since assumed by its senatorial signers, and which it is now known was taken by the delegates who seceded from the National Convention at Charleston, to whom the real recommendations in it seem to be directed. This address purports to speak to "the National Democracy," and for their benefit and advantage. But its only practical recommendation is addressed to the seceding delegates. And what is that recommendation? Why the seceding delegates are gravely called on by these ten Senators, and nine Representatives, to "defer"—not abandon—their design of "assembling at Richmond," and to go to Baltimore to again take a part in the deliberations of the National Convention of the Democratic Party when it organized there. And for what? With a determination to abide by the decisions of the Convention? and to support its nominees? Not at all. It is to have the delegates go there to dictate their will to the majority of the Convention; and if their dictation is not submitted to, why then they are to secede again! and to exert themselves to break up the Convention altogether by carrying out other delegates with them. Hear the words of these "national" Democrats, as they speak to those "national" Democrats, the bolters from Charleston. "Return to the Convention," say they, "and if the Convention, on reassembling at Baltimore, shall disappoint the just expectations of the remaining Democratic States, their delegations cannot fail to withdraw and unite" with you "at Richmond!"

And now let me ask, What is the present condition of the Democratic Party? and how is it constituted? Why, if we are to judge from the movements within its bosom, which have forced themselves on the public attention within the last few months, it would seem to be made up of two distinct classes of persons, viz.: The great mass of its members who sustain the party by giving their support to its principles by their votes at the polls; and a select few, who appear to consider that they are set apart and specially dedicated to the work of building political platforms, and of designating Presidential candidates. The members of this last class may with propriety, perhaps, be described as "Imperial Democrats," for they appear of late to be considered as the governing class, and to be entitled to determine what the masses of the party are to believe, what candidates they shall be permitted to support, and who is and who is not a member of the party organization. Does any one doubt the existence of such a class, with all its imperial pretensions? If so, let him look at the attempt made during the past Winter to forestall the decisions of a National Convention, duly elected by the people, as to what should constitute the touch-stone of party faith, by the publication of the decrees of a secret Senatorial caucus? Let him look at the course of the organ of the Administration here at the seat of Government, which now, in opposition alike to Democratic principle and to party usage, still continues to employ the whole vocabulary of political vituperation in its daily assaults on the distinguished man and unflinching Democrat, who was declared by an absolute majority of the Delegates to the National Convention at Charleston to be their deliberate choice for the President? And last, though not least, let him look to the language of the so-called "address to the National Democracy," in which it is plainly intimated that if the majority of the Convention will not succumb to their seceding friends, and afford them such a "recognition of principles" as they may desire, "either by an amendment of the platform, *or in some other manner equally satisfactory*"—(that is to say—"or," are allowed to nominate the Democratic candidate for the Presidency)—why, then, it is right and proper to secede, and break up the Democratic Party if they can.

This pretension, certainly, has quite an "Imperial" look. Are the masses of the Democracy prepared to yield to it? I not only see no necessity for interpolating new tests into the existing platform of the Democratic Party; but I am entirely unable to discover any reason whatever for making an attempt to do so. It is true, there may be, and unquestionably there are, at this time, wide differences of opinion, among Democrats, as to the extent of the legislative power of the Territorial Governments of the United States over the subject of Slavery. But it is equally true that those differences are of no practical consequence whatever so long as the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850 are maintained. Under the operation of those principles all the questions which can possibly arise affecting in any way the rights of the citizens of the Southern States to hold their slaves in the territories of the United States are subjected to the Courts of the United States for adjudication, under the authority of the Constitution. And the judicial power of the United States is ample for the protection and enforcement of all those rights. Is there any one who does not believe this? And will the Courts not extend this power? Have we not an earnest, in the Dred Scott case, of what we may expect from the decisions of the Courts when they are presided over by men who are true to the Constitution? And can any other men ever be placed in the judgment seat, unless the Executive Power of the nation is thrown into the hands of those who declare it to be their settled purpose to reorganize the Federal Judiciary by the appointment of Judges who repudiate the Constitution of the United States, and have already sworn allegiance to the "Higher Law" of the Republicanism of to-day?

And now, let me ask—What is it that the Secessionists and their friends really aim at, if it be not to dictate who shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency? Do they intend to set aside the principles of the Compromise measures of 1850, so as to take away all sectional questions from the sole arbitrament of the judicial power of the United States, by the force of reason, to which they probably belong, and to remand them to the polls and to the halls of Congress for adjudication by the force of numbers? If so, let them avow it. But, if this is not their intention, then, why insist on Democrats shaping their convictions on various abstract propositions so as to conform to a common standard, no matter how right and proper in itself the proposed standard may be, so long as those convictions neither can or ought to influence the members of the Federal Judiciary, to whose exclusive jurisdiction all these questions are now referred, when they are called on to decide them.

For my own part, I am satisfied that the course of the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and of their friends who now call upon them to claim their seats a second time, when that Convention meets at Baltimore, so that they may be again able to secede,—if they fail to dictate a platform or a nomination,—is disorganizing in the highest degree; and I do not now hesitate to say that it is my settled belief that it will terminate, if their extraordinary demands are submitted to, in the division and complete overthrow of the National Democratic party. This is no time for the National Democracy to abandon its usages and submit to dictation, no matter from what quarter that dictation may come. At the present crisis, even more than in ordinary times, it is the duty of the Democratic party everywhere to enforce the principles which have heretofore governed its organization. Union among themselves has ever been the first great object of the party. Without it there can be no success in the contest about to be gone into by it against the advocates of Sectionalism, wherever they may be found; and for that reason, if there is any one counsel which I would desire to have impressed upon the National Democracy everywhere, rather than another, it is this, viz: that the first step to be taken in the National Convention, when it assembles at Baltimore on the 18th of June next, should be to adopt a resolution to the effect that "it is the sense of the Convention that every person who enters it and takes part in its deliberations, is bound in honor to abide by its decisions and to support its nominees." Upon any other rule than this, an opportunity is given to disorganizers of playing a political game upon the principle of "Heads, I win; tails, you lose;" and the party,—the real party,—is exposed to be demoralized when the battle has actually begun, by the appearance in the field, as enemies, of the very men who had taken part in their proceedings as friends.

I have the honor, &c.,
MILES TAYLOR.

FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, OF MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1860.

SIR: I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to the meeting to be held in your City on the 22d inst., to approve the action of your State Delegation, in the Charleston Convention.

Believing their cause to have been right, it would give me pleasure to witness the sanction it is about to receive.

On the issue now so sadly, if not perilously, distracting the country, I see no well grounded hope of mastering it successfully, than by the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of a statesman whose opinion upon the subject are, under all circumstances, the most likely to challenge general assent, because, when fully understood, they will be found to be alike just to all sections of the nation.

The compromises of 1850 and 1854, it was confidently predicted, would put to rest forever the Slavery agitation which had for years so alarmingly convulsed the land. This great end was to be achieved by removing the subject *altogether* from the halls of Congress, and submitting it *exclusively* (subject only to such restraints as the Constitution imposes) to the people of the Territories when legally organized.

By Southern and Northern gentlemen, then and now justly high in the public councils and in the public confidence, differences of opinion were entertained as to the extent of the territorial legislative power and of the territorial people over Slavery. Some held that its exclusion could only be effected when a State Constitution was adopted. Others, that the Legislature possessed "entire control over the subject," and was "competent to establish, abolish, or protect it." Others, again, said it was not "a matter of essential importance at what time the power may be exercised by the people of the Territories," it being "of infinitely more importance, both to the South and the Union, that the power be left to the Territories, instead of the Federal Government." The present distinguished Secretary of the Treasury maintained that the question itself on which these various views were held, involved but a "*purely theoretical issue*,"—"*the purest abstraction, in a political point of view, that ever was proposed for political discussion.*" For, that on either of the hypotheses contended for, "the majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial Legislature will decide the question, *and all must abide the decision when made.*"

Such were the conflicting, but the then harmonious practical interpretations of these compromises. To such compromises Judge DOUGLAS, at the imminent hazard of political ruin in his own State and section, and from a deep sense of the constitutional rights of the South, has boldly and faithfully adhered. The perils with which they encompassed him, and which, with such signal fortitude and consummate ability he met and overcome, would, I doubt not, have carried dismay to many who, now forgetful of his services and loyalty to the South, are practically leagued with Northern and Southern foes to accomplish his downfall. Not one opinion on the question avowed by him during the debate on the compromises has he changed, or in the slightest particular modified. Who, then, has changed? Let the record of the past answer.

The vindication for the admitted apparent change, and the excuse for the grossly unjust and suicidal warfare on DOUGLAS and his friends, urged by gentlemen of the section for whose rights he hazarded so much and so much contributed to uphold, is, that the question of Territorial power has been decided by the Supreme Court. This is asserted daily by many, who perhaps, never even read the Dred Scott judgment, or from their pursuits are competent to pass upon it. Having argued the case twice, as the friend of the South, and bestowed upon all the questions it involved the most careful study I could, I state with perfect confidence that the question was not only not decided by the Court, but was neither argued nor in any way presented for decision. The single inquiry in this connection was, Had Congress the power to prohibit Slavery in a Territory? When organized into a Government, what the Territorial Legislature could do was not before the Court, either directly or indirectly. I maintained, however, then, as I think now, that the power was with such a Legislature by proposition, and it was stated as a reason against the existence of the Congressional power that Slavery could "neither be established nor prohibited by Congress, *but that the people of a Territory* "when organized by Congress can establish or prohibit" it; Mr. Justice CURTISS, in his opinion, so giving any proposition, I certainly never supposed that there existed in any part of the civilized world a government where Slavery existed in which there was not somewhere, the authority to abolish it. Such a proposition to my mind is perfectly incomprehensible, and a libel on the great and good men to whom we are indebted for our admirable political institutions. There is not a word in the opinions of either of the Judges, even tending to prove that the Court, or any Judge, intended to pass upon the question, or esteemed it before them. They examined only the power of Congress, the sole one presented for judgment. Inferences for or against the Territorial power from the court's judgment negativing the Congressional power may be drawn, but as to these there are honest differences of opinion. The passage in the opinion of the Chief Justice relied upon as denying the power, warranted no such conclusion. He is there dealing with the express restrictions of the Constitution on the power of the Government. His remarks embrace every part of the United States over which Congress can act at all. His purpose is to show that although the Territories are in some particulars and for some purposes under the government of Congress, it is under it only in subordination to such restrictions. He applies what he says as well to the District of Columbia as to the territories generally. And yet, it will scarcely be maintained, that he designed to assert that Congress, subject to the restrictions referred to, has not the power to prohibit Slavery in the District, under the authority "to exercise *exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever* over such district."

The exercise of such a power would be rash, and grossly inexpedient in the existing state of the country, but of the mere power there can be no well founded doubt. I do not believe that the authority of the Territorial Legislature was in the mind of the Chief Justice, certainly the question was not before him, nor alluded to, except as an argument against the Congressional power. Nor was it ever referred to, as in the case, by any other Judge. It is, therefore, idle to consider it as decided. If this be so, and those who so think, even as honest, and perhaps as capable of forming an opinion upon the subject, as gentlemen having a different view, why should it not be esteemed now an open question, as it was when the Compromise of '54 was passed? Why should the South not continue to continue to agree as they did then, to abide in good faith, by the words of that act? Of their meaning, it is impossible to doubt. The question of constitutional power is undecided So think nearly all their associates and friends in the Free States—men who, with steadfast firmness and unflinching courage stood by them in all their past struggles. So think thousands and thousands of Southern men, as devoted to the rights of their section as any of their brethren, bound to it by the common ties of country and nativity, and conviction. Harmony now, North and South, of the friends of the Union, (for the most part, as I believe, to be found in the Democratic organization,) is demanded more than ever for the very existence of our common Government. Shall that be hazarded upon what Gov. COBB justly terms "the grossest abstraction that was ever proposed for political discussion?"

Imagine the Union broken to atoms upon this admitted abstraction. Imagine the Republican LINCOLN, reeking with the grossest heresies of political Abolitionism; the true author of "the irreconcilable conflict," elected to the Presidency, because of politicians disputing, and this "from abstraction," started and fanned into a flame from, perhaps, personal rivalry, &c., ambition, and then try if you can to conceive the fate of the men to whose machinations the dreadful calamity will, by the universal voice, be referred. I trust in heaven no such direful catastrophe is in store for us. But that, uniting as a band of brothers, owing a common loyalty, and pledged, as in the past, to stand by the Compromises of '54, we will do so, with unshaken honor, and achieve a victory, as in that case we can, which will for years, if not for all time, terminate the troubles of the South, and place the Government upon a footing of security which will cause the hearts of patriots everywhere to throb with delight and gratitude. With respect, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

JOHN CLANCY, Esq., Chairman, &c., New-York.

FROM HON. G. W. BRENT, OF VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 18, 1860.

Hon. John Clancy, Chairman.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you kindly for your invitation to address a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, May 22, for the purpose of indorsing the action of the delegates of New-York at Charleston, in casting the vote of the Empire State for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

I regret exceedingly that the pressure of professional duties will debar me the pleasure of addressing the gallant Democracy of your City on that occasion.

Under the exigency of existing circumstances, I regard the nomination of the able and fearless Senator of Illinois, as essential to the success and integrity of the Democratic Party and of the Union. It is a just tribute, also, to his distinguished services to his party and to his country. The "war of the tomahawk," which has been waged against him, will rally to his cause the generous sympathy and support of thousands in the South, who have heretofore deemed it a duty to sustain primarily the claims of a candidate from their own section.

The triumph of Constitutional liberty over lawless fanaticism—of the Union over the disintegrating elements of sections—demands, at this time, that all personal antipathies, feuds and predilections should be buried. Influenced by this sentiment, I cordially indorse your action in sustaining the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. With sentiments of regard, I am, Sir, yours very truly,
GEORGE WM. BRENT.

FROM HON. SANDFORD E. CHURCH, OF NEW-YORK.

ALBION, N. Y., May 21, 1860.

John Clancy, Esq., Chairman.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the meeting of the Democracy of the City of New-York to-morrow evening, and I regret to find myself compelled by other engagements to forego the pleasure of being present.

Since my return from Charleston I am more than ever convinced that the action of the delegation from this State, in the National Convention, was not only in accordance with the views and feelings of an overwhelming majority of their constituents, but that their action, if it had been ratified by the Convention, would have resulted in the permanent interest of the party and the country. The vote of the State was given to Mr. DOUGLAS from no personal or unworthy motive, nor on the ground that he is better qualified to discharge the duties of the highest office, in the gift of the people, than either of the other distinguished gentlemen presented to the Convention, but it was given because the Delegation believed that, in the present critical condition of the country, he occupies a position upon the engrossing questions of the day better calculated than that of any other living man to enlist the enthusiastic support of the Democratic masses, and of all those who love their country and hate fanaticism, sectionalism and disunion. The Democratic Party should enter upon this campaign upon the issue of maintaining and practicing the constitutional rights of every section of the country, and of opposing all, whether North or South, who contemplate, for real or fancied injuries, the desperate remedy of a disruption of the Government.

With such an issue, and with the great champion of popular rights for the standard bearer, the Democracy could not fail to achieve a victory more brilliant and decisive than any which has occurred since the days of JACKSON.

Although the Republican Party has recently exhibited the white feather, and cowardly thrown overboard the leader most "worthy of our steel," yet it is incumbent upon the Democracy to relax no effort while even the semblance of the dangerous heresies of sectionalism remains in the field.

It does not become me to say what the delegation will do in the future, but in my judgment their duty is plain. Mr. DOUGLAS has always received a majority of the votes of a full Convention, and is fairly entitled to the nomination for that reason; but a stronger reason is that he has long since been selected as the standard-bearer by the incorruptible judgment of a vast majority of the Democratic voters throughout the land, and it only remains for the National Convention to ratify the popular verdict.

New-York should, in my opinion, exert all its influence and power to accomplish this result. Thanking you for the honor of this invitation, I remain,
Truly yours, S. E. CHURCH.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF A REPUBLICAN WIGWAM.—The Wigwam recently erected on Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, by the Ashland and Rocky Mountain Clubs, was formally dedicated last evening. WM. H. PEET and JOSEPH REEVES presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. FRY, SPENCER, R. S. ANDREWS, BURLEIGH, and others. The Wigwam, which is capable of holding about 3,000 persons, was full during the whole evening, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION.—The annual parade of the Brooklyn Sabbath-School Union did not take place yesterday, owing to the storm. The parade will take place to-day should the weather prove to be pleasant. Last evening the teachers held their annual meeting in Plymouth Church, which was crowded to overflowing. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. CUYLER, Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, and others.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 28, 39, 23, 6, 22, 40, 46, 55, 58, 62, 64, 3, 36, 38, 53, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71. The calendar for the next term will be taken up June 4. Notes of issue must be filed by the 30th inst.

Emigrants upon Steamships.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE STEAMER EDINBURGH.

ON BOARD THE LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMER EDINBURGH, AT SEA, Monday, May 21, 1860.

Whereas, In consequence of the numerous letters appearing in the newspapers lately, concerning the treatment of emigrants going to the United States from this country, speaking in highly indignant terms of the accommodation on board steam-vessels in particular, it becomes necessary, in instances where emigrants are treated well, to make the public aware of it, and to encourage steamship companies to pursue this policy, it is a great pleasure to us to bear testimony to the comfort and good accommodation on board this vessel. The provisions are of the first quality; the berths very comfortably arranged; the crew and officers the most efficient; and, in fact, speak highly of the efforts of the Company to please all. Every little convenience which the emigrant requires has been studiously provided There is nothing gives us so great pleasure as to express our satisfaction with everything connected with the ship, and to accord to the Captain our warmest thanks for his unremitting exertions in providing every comfort for the passengers. His gentlemanly deportment, and his capabilities as a seaman, are too well known to require our testimony. It is with our heartfelt thanks to all officers and employees of the Company that we subscribe our names.

Samuel Welpiy, C. Bruce Alleyne, Chas. Boedert, Jr., Toadrim Pedroso, Richard Runsond, Michael Carey, Dennis O'[illegible], Alexander Hory, James Fitzgerald, Mat Do[illegible], John Sinclair, John Swann, John B. Wood, Wm. Libby, Wm. Steele, Jno. Brown, John Ellis, Edward Murray, Elizabeth McKay, Pa Grady, James Ferguson, John P[illegible]sco, Jerry Buckley, James Williams, Thomas Tarry, J. W. Boudhill, Eliza Finlay, James Jarvis, John McDonald, Matthew Colby, Henry Brittle, James Werst, Thos. H. Edwards, J. H. Carton, Mary Sigman, John W[illegible], Edward McClure, James Gilmour, Henry S[illegible], Alexander McLennan, Jamima Giles, Agnes [illegible], Fanny McManus, Susan Frawley, Eliza Sy[illegible], A. Foley, Eliza J. Foley, Ellen W. Foley, [illegible] Johnson, Geo. Scott, John White, Robert B[illegible], W. Green, A. B. West, Samuel H. Jones, A. [illegible]ler, Henry W. Clarke, John G. Mix, [illegible] Burns, Henry Maguire, Ivis Kinghorn, Thos. [illegible], Cornelious Crowley, John Murray, Thos. [illegible], Peter Flaherty, Anselmo Alvarez, Harriett C[illegible].

[Advertisement.]

THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE, [illegible] new and fascinating drama, (repeated to-[illegible]) is attracting delighted crowds to BARNUM'S [illegible]. This afternoon introduces the last performance [illegible] three, of Bourcicault's "Dot." The What Is It, the Lightning Calculator, the Learned Seal, &c., still astonish the Museum visitors.

[Advertisement.]

WIDE-AWAKES.—The originators of a new Club under this title are inviting young-men to join their ranks. All the "Wide-Awakes" buy their [illegible] at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. Is not this the place to seek for recruits?

[Advertisement.]

S. CAHILL having retired from the boot and shoe business, wishes to inform the public that the business is being carried on by his nephews at their new store, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets. CAHILL & WOOD.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS purify the blood, for on it depends the possession of sound health. It assists digestion, strengthens the fibres and tissues, invigerates the bowels, and fortifies the constitution against infection.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad,	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 8 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Asia* will close on Wednesday, May 23, at 8 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	May 23	New-York	Liverpool
Brazil	May 24	New-York	Galway
Fulton	May 26	New-York	Havre
Kangaroo	May 26	New-York	Liverpool
Canadian	May 26	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	May 30	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	June 1	New York	Hamburg
Anglo-Saxon	June 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Edinburg	June 2	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	June 6	New York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	June 9	Quebec	Liverpool
Arabia	June 13	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	May 4	Hamburg	New-York
Bavaria	May 5	South'pton	New-York
Adriatic	May 8	Havre	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	May 9	Liverpool	Portland
Edinburgh	May 9	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	May 12	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	May 19	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 19	South'pton	New-York
Vanderbilt	May 23	South'pton	New-York
North American	May 23	Liverpool	Portland
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May 30	Liverpool	Portland
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Portland
Great Eastern	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Karnak	May 26	New-York	Havana
De Soto	May 28	New-York	Hav. & N.O.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Ariel	May 30	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	June 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 22.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Harris and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Scudden and 2 children, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. James Leigh, Rev. Mr. Morgan, M A., Smith Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, J. Quill, Philip Clark, John G. Henderson, Miss Williams M. Normond, Mr. Brutsch J. C. Kelton, Miss McSweney, Mrs. Weir, Mr. R. Runcorn, Rev. John Cooke Mrs. Cooke, Miss Angeline Cooke, John Henry Cooke, (infant,) Mr. Pedross, Rev. J. J. Crowley, Jas. Walkinshaw, Henry R. Sloan, John Orange, Chas. Berdds Rev. W. F. Williams, Thos. Smith, Samuel M. Eaggs, C. Bruce Alleyne, Miss Laura Clifton, P. Benadisk, J. Wango Miss Helen B. Whoniscy, Mr. and Mrs. Rough and 3 children, Solomon Seymour, Julius Raastowing, James Riley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 17 | Moon sets.... 10 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 50 | Gov. Island. 10 39 | Hell Gate.... 12 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co

Ship J. Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, J. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Union, Zar, Amsterdam, Funke & Meinke; Rambler, Packard, Trinidad, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Macassar, Whipple, Kingston, J. S. Whitney & Co.; S. Hillman, Brethorst, Cronstadt, Funke & Meinke; Satterly, (Br.,) Hurrell, St Francis Island, R. Dinwiddie & Co.; Addy Swift, Avery, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners F. Merwin, Avery, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Lydia Ann, Weaver, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Caledonia, Daniels, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Eliza and Catherine, Kelly, Harbor Island, ——; Gipsey, (Br.,) Waycott, St Andrews, ——; Albert, Crowell, Halifax, Thos. James; H. Newell, Treworgy, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; H. Livingston, (Br.,) Munday, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Lucinda, Gould, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br. screw,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 682 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 7:22 P. M. 15th inst., lat. 49 50, lon. 37 02, signalized steamship Africa, hence for Liverpool. 9th inst., off Hollyhead, saw ship Cynosure, bound in. 18th inst, lat. 46 28, lon. 53, passed several icebergs.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. May 21, 12:30 A. M., Hatteras light N. N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer La Crosse, Davis, Montreal 5 ds., in ballast, to the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Co. Came to this port for repairs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Castilian, (of Newburyport,) Graves, Liverpool 27 ds., with 1,600 tons to Brooklyn Gas Light Co.—vessel to master. May 10, on the Grand Banks, in lat. 44 30, saw two islands of ice. Has had a pilot on board 4 days.

Bark Louisa Bosselmann, (Meck.,) Voss, Genoa 67 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to order.

Bark J. L. Davis, Fairchild, Providence 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. James H. Stroup, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Galveston 17 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Norcross & Prince.

Schr. J W. Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co. In the late gale off Watch Hill, lost foremast and received other damage.

Schr. Alfred H. Partridge, Morris, Gravesend, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Kossuth, Lane, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

SAILED—Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk. French corvette Lucifer, for Toulon.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E. and light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 22, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind S. E., light; weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, May 22, sunset—One bark in the offing, bound in. Wind light S. E.; weather hazy.

BOSTON, May 22—Arr. steamers S. R. Spaulding, from Baltimore; Kensington, Baker from Philadelphia; barks Ellen Stevens, Hawe, from New-Orleans; California, Hathorn, from Cienfuegos; brigs Laurillia, Higgins, from Cape Haytien; Richmond, Clark, from Trinidad; C. W. Connor, Urann, from Miragoane; schr. John Elliott, Wood, from Aux Cayes. Below—Ship George Fumer, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, May 22—The U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SAVANNAH, May 22—The U. S. Mail steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 10:30 this morning; all well.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Johnson, of the schr. David L. Browers, previously reported sunk by collision with steamer Cambridge, has returned to his vessel to try and save something of the wreck, as she lies in about five fathoms of water.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The ship Annapolis, from Cardiff, saw schr. Adeliza, of Augusta, water-logged and abandoned. Bark Empress Teresa, from Pernambuco, in Hampton Roads.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Solferino—ship, from New-Orleans, strg. E. N. E., May 15, lat. 28 39, lon. 79 36.